Research 360°

{ONLY Extracts from CD: 360°}

Research Areas

! ~~~JOURNALS~~~!

Association with journals for any Researchers is a life-long experience, i.e., before becoming a full-time scholars, during conducting serious research and after completion of research and submission of PhD thesis. In the era of ICT, the mechanism of production, accession and achieving of reputed international journals has been in the fast-track. A Researchers has to be constantly in pursuit of this rapidly-moving technology and update himself/herself to be able to survive and contribute to the academic fraternity. Publishing required number of articles/papers in reputed journal, both national as well as international, has become mandatory in almost all the educational institutes and universities. Researchers often find it difficult in acquainting themselves with an enormous data and info in respect of identifying reputed journals, writing acceptable quality articles/papers and then, get them publishing the same whenever required mandatory or otherwise. Following is a serious effort in gathering and arranging the several web links leading to online journals published by internationally reputed publishers, organizations, such as Oxford Press, Cambridge University, Emerald, Elsevier, HighWire Press, Wiley InterScince, SAGE, SpringerLink, Tayor & Francis, etc.,. In addition to these, web sources providing links to hundreds of thousands of online journals have been identified and offered. The special feature is that each link is fully annotated; in other words, a short write-up indicating the nature and scope of available resources in a particular link is provide. This, we hope, would facilitate the Researcher to identify and make use of these resources in the shortest possible time and energy. Total number of online journals, excluding multiple-counted journals, is more than 100,000.

Academic Journals

Academic Journals, a broad-based open access publisher, was founded on two key tenets: To publish the most exciting researches with respect to the subjects of our functional Journals. Secondly, to provide a rapid turn-around time possible for reviewing and publishing, and to disseminate the articles freely for teaching and reference purposes. It is the vision of Academic Journals to publish research articles in all areas of human study without financial restriction to readers using the open access model of publication. We strongly believe that the open access model will spur research across the world especially as researchers gain unrestricted access to high quality research articles. **Journal Categories: Medical Sciences, Physical Sciences, Biological Sciences, Social Sciences, Arts & Education and Legal Studies**

Academic Journals Inc.

Currently Academic Journals Inc., New York, USA publishing more than **60** peer-reviewed primary research journals. Our portfolio covers the full spectrum of science, medicine, technology, business, social sciences, and the humanities, and includes many titles ranked

at the forefront of their fields.

ACS Publications

The American Chemical Society is the leading publisher of peer-reviewed research journals in the chemical and related sciences, serving scientific communities worldwide through an unparalleled commitment to quality, reliability, and innovation.

African Journals Online

African Journals OnLine (AJOL) is an online service to provide access to African-published research, and increase worldwide knowledge of indigenous scholarship. Historically, scholarly information has flowed from North to South and from West to East. It has also been difficult for African researchers to access the work of other African academics. In partnership with hundreds of journals from all over the continent, AJOL works to change this, so that African-origin research output is available to Africans and to the rest of the world. List contains more than **300** journals.

AllAcademicResearch

All Academic specializes in online solutions for abstract submissions, session submissions and conference management for annual meetings, conventions, and other types of events. Features include: abstract management, peer review, scheduling tools, reports generator, final program documents and many more. Where do you find the most recent cutting-edge research? It is presented every day at scholarly conferences worldwide. Now you can have access to this hard to find scholarly work. All Academic provides access to free abstracts and downloadable PDF paper files.

Annotated Webliography

An annotated list of free electronic online journals in the fields of Mathematics, Agriculture, Biological Sciences, Computer, Engineering, Physical Sciences, Medicine, Technology, etc.,

Annual Reviews

Annual Reviews is proud to publish authoritative, analytic reviews in 40 focused disciplines within the Biomedical, Life, Physical, and Social Sciences. Annual Reviews publications are among the most highly cited in scientific literature as indexed by the Institute for Scientific Information's Journal Citation Report. Annual Reviews offers publications in print and online to individuals, institutions, and consortia throughout the world. Each year, Annual Reviews critically reviews the most significant primary research literature to guide

you to the principal contributions of the field and help you keep up to date in your area of research.

Bentham Science Publishers

A major STM journal publisher of **92** online and print journals, 200 plus open access journals, and related print/online book series, Bentham Science answers the informational needs of the pharmaceutical, biomedical and medical research community.Leading journals include Current Pharmaceutical Design (Impact Factor 4.399), Current Medicinal Chemistry (Impact Factor 4.823), the leading review journal in its field and endorsed by 7 Nobel Laureates. Other high profile journals include Current Topics in Medicinal Chemistry (Impact Factor 4.268),Current Drug Metabolism (Impact Factor 4.350) and Current Drug Targets (Impact Factor 4.187),Current Molecular Medicine (Impact Factor 5.254), Current Cancer Drug Targets (Impact Factor 4.316). **News - High Impact Titles - Journals & Books - Conferences - Marketing Opportunities - Open Home - Bentham Ebooks**

Berkeley Electronic Press

Founded by professors in 1999, Berkeley Electronic Press publishes peer-reviewed electronic journals and develops software for the next generation of scholarly publishing. The bepress journals collection, Research*Now*, redefines what scholarly journals can do today, with fast and high quality peer review at sustainable prices. The bepress open-access Institutional Repository platform, Digital Commons, is the world's leading hosted Institutional Repository, featuring an innovative suite of publishing and software services. Publishes high-quality peer-reviewed journals in various fields such as, Economics, Business, Law, Political Science, Health and Medicine, Science and Technology, Education and Statistics.

BioMedCentral

Publisher of **207** peer-reviewed open access journals. The research articles in all journals published by BioMed Central are 'Open Access'. They are immediately and permanently available online without charge. A number of journals require an institutional or a personal subscription to view other content, such as reviews or paper reports. Free trial subscriptions to these journals are available.

BMJ Journals

30 Journals for health professionals in a variety of areas, such as clinical, medical, para-medical and other allied fields.

Cambridge Journals

More than **220** peer-reviewed academic and research journals for the global market, containing the latest research from a broad sweep of subject areas.

Chicago Journals

Since 1892 – More than **50** scholarly journals and annuals in a variety of fields, such as Education [4], Humanities [15], Law [5], Life and Physical Sciences [6], Medical Sciences [3], Social Sciences [26]

Connect Journals

World's first Global window for the Journals Industry - A comprehensive Directory of Journals, e-Journal services & management. This is for the first time in the world that such an effort has been web engineered to create this exciting web platform to showcase complete information regarding Journals, Periodicals, Serials and Magazines. Connect Journals *(CJ)* presents an innovative concept, initiating a global outreach for your journals through our optimized marketing platform. This feature-packed portal makes available all the functionalities of B2B and B2C on one platform. Through this distinctive portal, any and all publishers avail *FREE* listing of their Journals, online linkages, conversion to e-Journal, and various other benefits and services; thereby enabling global positioning of their Journals as a member in today's world of e-commerce.

CSIR - eJournals Consortium

With agreements entered into with 19 publishers, access is available to **5000** world-class e-journals, Patent databases, standards, bibliographic databases etc. In year 2009, autonomous institutions and professional bodies under Department of Science technology (DST) are also joined the consortium for accessing information resources. Now consortium has agreements 29 information products including journals, bibliographic databases, patents, standards and protocols.

D-Lib Magazine

D-Lib Magazine is an electronic publication with a focus on digital library research and development, including new technologies, applications, and contextual social and economic issues. D-Lib Magazine appeals to a broad technical and professional audience. The primary goal of the magazine is timely and efficient information exchange for the digital library community to help digital libraries be a broad interdisciplinary field, and not a set of specialties that know little of each other. **Archive - Indexes - Author Guidelines - Subscribe - Calendar**

DOAJ

Welcome to the **D**irectory of **O**pen **A**ccess **J**ournals. This service covers free, full text, quality controlled scientific and scholarly journals. We aim to cover all subjects and languages. There are now **5016** journals in the directory. Currently **2062** journals are searchable at article level.

Education Research Global Observatory

The Observatory is a project of the Scholarly Communications Unit of the Center for Educational Research for Global Sustainability of the Mary Lou Fulton Institute and Graduate School of Education (FIGSE) at Arizona State University. As a signatory to the Budapest Open Access Initiative, the Observatory is dedicated to the promotion and dissemination of open access ("free to read") scholarship in education.

eJournals

Providing links to a comprehensive list of the world's electronic journals on a variety of topics, such as History, Medicine, Microbiology, Zoology, Chemistry, Psychology, Economics, Sociology, Botany, Public Health, etc.

ELSEVIER

As the world's leading publisher of science and health information, Elsevier serves more than 30 million scientists, students and health and information professionals worldwide. Elsevier develops online information solutions that help professionals achieve better outcomes. We publish around **2,000** journals and close to 20,000 books and major reference works. A global community of 7,000 journal editors, 70,000 editorial board members, 300,000 reviewers and 600,000 authors.

Emerald

Emerald is a long established publisher with over **200** titles in the fields of management, information science and engineering. Representing real value for money, each title provides you with much more than just a paper journal. Included in your subscription is access to the online library that allows you to view the information you need whenever you need it. Fully searchable and available online, you can gain instant access to the latest ideas from around the globe, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

EuroJournals

More than **30** publications to researchers, particularly to those working in competitive & dynamic fields; it offers an exceptionally fast publication schedule

including prompt peer-review by the experts in the field and immediate publication upon acceptance.

Free eJournals

Access to more than **700** Free E-journals covering Subjects like Business & Managment, Chemistry, Earth Sciences, Engineering, Environmental Sciences, General Works, Health Sciences, Information Technology, Library Science, Life Sciences, Material Science, Mathematics, Media and Communication, Physics & Social Sciences.

Free Medical Journals

Promoting free access to more than **1400** journals in the areas of Biology, Cardiology, Endocrinology, Infectious deceases, Genetics, Oncology, Microbiology, Neurology, Physiology, etc.

HighWire Press

A division of the Stanford University Libraries, HighWire Press hosts the largest repository of high impact, peer-reviewed content, with **1277** journals and 6,130,606 full text articles from over 140 scholarly publishers. HighWire-hosted publishers have collectively made 1,952,935 articles free. With their partner publishers they produce 71 of the 200 most-frequently-cited journals.

ICE Virtual Library

ICE Virtual Library is the largest online civil engineering resource in the world. Explore the full archive of the Institution of Civil Engineers back to 1836, browse internationally renowned journals and books, and take advantage of powerful searching tools to find the required information. ICE journals represent the highest standards of research and best-practice in civil engineering. ICE Proceedings form a unique interface between the worlds of theory and practice in civil engineering, and other titles such as Geotechnique and Magazine of Concrete Research are internationally renowned for publishing research of the highest quality. Covering every major civil and structural engineering disciplines, ICE journals are a comprehensive source of expertise for everyone in civil engineering.

IEEE Xplore

Contains full text access to the world's highest quality technical literature in electrical engineering, computer science, and electronics. A crucial part of the IEEE´s mission is to provide highly relevant technical information. IEEE periodicals (journals, transactions,

letters, and magazines) have implemented a rigorous peer review process to ensure the high quality of its technical materials.

IISc Journal

Since 1914, now is a multi-disciplinary review journals

IGT Knowledge Centre

The University of Nevada's Reno Libraries offer links to about **1500** free online academic journals, on almost 100 subjects. Organized alphabetically. A wonderful public resource.

Indian Free eJournals

List of **30** free eJournals on a variety of topics.

Indian Journals

More than **140** Journals on variety of topics – Subscribed and Open Access Publications

Indian Medical Journals on Internet

List of more than **1200** journals, both Indian and International, in the fields of medical and para-medical; some of them having full-text articles.

Informa

Provides high quality information on a variety of media. Provides a wide range of high quality of books and Journals covering almost every subject area imaginable. Conferences & Exhibitions - Books & Journals - Training - Data Centres - Magazines

InformaWorld

Explore a world of specialist information for the academic professional and business communities. Informaworld is a one-stop site hosting journals, eBooks, abstract databases and reference works published by Taylor & Francis, Routledge, Psychology Press and Informa Healthcare. Aims to help researchers reach relevant resources as quickly as possible, leaving more time for the important part - the research.

International Consortium for the Advancement of Academic Publication

The International Consortium for the Advancement of Academic Publication is a research and development unit within Athabasca University. ICAAP is devoted to the advancement of electronic scholarly communication. Our mission includes technological support, production, publication, and enhancement of scholarly journals and educational resources, with the goals of greater accessibility, recognition and communication within the academic community. The ICAAP web site offers a searchable database of journals. For inclusion in

this database, please refer to the "terms for inclusion" prior to submitting your journal. Journal Database - Other Resources

International Journal of Academic Research

International Journal of Academic Research is a bimonthly international journal publishing the finest peer-reviewed research in all fields of science and technology on the basis of its originality, importance, multidisciplinary interest, timeliness, accessibility, elegance and surprising conclusions. IJAR also provides rapid, authoritative, insightful and arresting news and interpretation of topical and coming trends affecting science, scientists and the wider public.

International Research Publication House

It is a fast growing international academic publisher that publishes INTERNATIONAL JOURNALS in the fields of Computer Science, Electronics, Electrical, Engineering, Mechanics, Science and Technology, Mathematics and Management. Our journals would be an asset to any institution's science-engineering library. Our are journals are international base. The quality of the people who freely give their time and effort to the journals, as editors, editorial board members and contributors, bears witness to the high esteem the journals are held in, in some circles. Of course, all content is fully refereed. The journals are well-established, properly organised and meet researchers' needs.

IOP Electronic Journals

The Institute of Physics is a scientific charity devoted to increasing the practice, understanding and application of physics. It has a worldwide membership of over 36,000 and is a leading communicator of physics-related science to all audiences, from specialists through to government and the general public. Its publishing company, IOP Publishing, is a world leader in scientific publishing and the electronic dissemination of physics.

ISI Web of Knowledge

23000 Journals - 110000 Conference Proceedings - 9000 Websites - 100+ years of backfiles - 700 million cited references - 256 scientific disciplines

All-database search: *ISI Web of Knowledge* is much more than just an aggregation of content and tools. It's a unified platform that integrates all data and search terms together so that you can conduct one search to find all relevant items - no matter what database it originated in.

100% objective journal selection standards: Content is carefully evaluated and selected, meeting high standards in areas such as impact, influence, timeliness, peer review, and geographic representation. These standards assure users of superior results that cannot

be matched by a free search engine or less selective database.

Over 100 years of scientific backfiles and citations: Fully indexed and searchable so you find all the supporting information you need. Coverage of over 256 disciplines in the sciences, social sciences, arts and humanities.

Cover-to-cover journal indexing: Every item within every *Web of Science* journal issues is indexed, including full papers, editorials, commentaries, reviews, clinical reports, and more

More than journals: *ISI Web of Knowledge* also delivers access to conference proceedings, patents, websites, and chemical structures, compounds and reactions.

Journal of Electronic Publishing

The *Journal of Electronic Publishing* (JEP) is a forum for research and discussion about contemporary publishing practices, and the impact of those practices upon users. Our contributors and readers are publishers, scholars, librarians, journalists, students, technologists, attorneys, retailers, and others with an interest in the methods and means of contemporary publishing. At its inception in January 1995, JEP carved out an important niche by recognizing that print communication was in the throes of significant change, and that digital communication would become an important--and in some cases predominant--means for transmitting published information. **Subscription - Submission - Editors - Sponsors - Browse - Search - Advanced Search**

Wiley InterScience

Wiley InterScience offers over 3 million articles from **1500+** journals, the combined output of all Wiley-Blackwell peer-reviewed primary research and survey journals, more than half of which are published in partnership with prestigious international scholarly and professional associations. Their portfolio covers the full spectrum of science, medicine, technology, business, social sciences, and the humanities, and includes many titles ranked at the forefront of their fields.

Journalseek

Genamics JournalSeek is the largest completely categorized database of freely available journal information available on the internet. The database presently contains **95320** titles. Journal information includes the description (aims and scope), journal abbreviation, journal homepage link, subject category and ISSN. Searching this information allows the rapid identification of potential journals to publish one's research in, as well as allow you to find new journals of interest to one's field.

Master Journal List

Contains a comprehensive list of journals on a variety of topics, such as biology, bioscience, biochemistry, biophysics, biotechnology, arts, humanities, agriculture, environmental sciences, clinical medicine, computing, technology, engineering, life sciences, earth sciences, social sciences, behavioural sciences, sports science, medicine, veterinary sciences, electronics, telecommunications, materials sciences, neurosciences, business,

Mathematics Journals

List of journals available at Indian Statistical Institute, Delhi

Medical Journals

Contains more than **2000** peer-reviewed Journals on medical and other allied fields

National Science Library - Journals & eJournals

NSL has access to **5000** journals in addition to over **2000** open access journals, and several important Databases and Standards like Web of Science (WOS), Derwent Innovations Index (DII), Delphion, QPAT, Scifinder, ASTM Standards and Indian Standards. The library is providing free access to electronic journals from 29 leading international publishers and database providers, like Elsevier, Springer, American Insitute of Physics, Blackwell, John Wiley, Cambridge University Press, OUP, OSA, ACS, Taylor & Francis, Scifinder, WOS, Dll, Delphion, Qpat, etc. Researchers irrespective of their affiliations may walk-in to access, browse, download and print any article from such a valuable knowledge resource for their scholarly work. The researchers / scholars, who walk-in to the CSIR labs /Institutions libraries for their scholarly work are also permitted to use these electronic resources of the consortium through the computer terminals placed in the library free of charge/fee.

National Science Library - OPAC

The NSL has more than 2,40,000 monographs and bound volumes of periodicals. The library's catalogue of books and other reading material can be accessed through library intranet and Internet (**O**nline**P**ublic**A**ccess**C**atelogue). The library catalogue is searched by author, title, publisher, keyword and year of publication.

Nature Publishing Group

Nature is the world's foremost weekly scientific journal and is the flagship journal for Nature Publishing Group (NPG). NPG publishes journals and online databases across the life, physical and applied sciences and, most recently, clinical medicine. Content encompasses daily news from award-winning journalists, expert opinion and practical

methodology, and more high impact research and reviews than any science publisher. Over **30** journals are published in association with prestigious academic societies.

OJOSE

OJOSE (**O**nline **JO**urnal **S**earch **E**ngine) is a free powerful scientific search engine enabling you to make search-queries in different databases by using only 1 search field. With OJOSE one can find, download or buy scientific publications (journals, articles, research reports, books, etc.) in up to 60 different databases. Most databases are using **ENGLISH**, follow this **link to translate** into the right language.

Open Science Directory

About **13000** scientific journals are now available in the 'Open Science Directory'. When all the special program journals will be included, the Open Science Directory will contain more than 20000 titles. Access to scientific literature is very important for the scientific work in developing countries . As a result of different projects a large collection of e-journals is now available for researchers in developing countries. The number of Open Access Journals is growing steadily as we can see in the Directory of Open Access Journals. Major UNO organizations like WHO, FAO and UNEP have their specific programs for the scientific institutions in low-income countries. Finally a lot of universities, institutes and other organizations are supporting access programs. The most important are INASP, eIFL and eJDS.All these programs and projects have their own website and/or search engine. With the Open Science Directory IOC/IODE, with the support of EBSCO and Hasselt University Library, is creating a unique access point to all the journals contained in the different programs.

OpticsInfoBase

Optics InfoBase is OSA's online library for OSA flagship journals and for partnered and copublished journals. It contains recent proceedings from OSA conferences. The Optics InfoBase has a variety of simple and advanced search and browse features for locating articles. It offers a growing number of tools for creating custom alerts and RSS feeds, linking to related content, exporting citations, and much more.

Oxford Journals

More than **250** scholarly and peer-reviewed journals almost in every field of global importance are published with different periodicity. Journals have non-open access model as well as open access model. Therefore there will be a mixture of non-open access and open access original research papers within each journal. Over 90 journals have an

optional open access model.

PNAS

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America [PNAS] is one of the world's most-cited multidisciplinary scientific serials. Since its establishment in 1914, it continues to publish cutting-edge research reports, commentaries, reviews, perspectives, colloquium papers, and actions of the Academy. Coverage in PNAS spans the biological, physical, and social sciences. PNAS is published weekly in print, and daily online in PNAS Early Edition. The PNAS impact factor is 9.38 and the Eigenfactor is 1.7 for 2008. PNAS is abstracted and/or indexed in: Index Medicus, PubMed Central, Current Contents, Medline, SPIN, JSTOR, ISI Web of Science, and BIOSIS.

PAIS International Journals

The most current edition of the PAIS International journals list contains more than **4,200** titles. It is a free list of all journals indexed and abstracted by PAIS since the mid-1970s. The list is alphabetized by title and updated semi-annually. It provides the ISSN, and for some, a link to the journal's Web site.

Practical Assessment, Research & Evaluation

Practical Assessment, Research & Evaluation (PARE) is an on-line journal supported entirely by volunteer efforts. Its purpose is to provide access to refereed articles that can have a positive impact on assessment, research, evaluation, and teaching practice.

ProjectMUSE

Project MUSE is a unique collaboration between libraries and publishers, providing 100% full-text, affordable and user-friendly online access to a comprehensive selection of prestigious humanities and social sciences journals. MUSE's online journal collections support a diverse array of research needs at academic, public, special and school libraries worldwide. Our journals are heavily indexed and peer-reviewed, with critically acclaimed articles by the most respected scholars in their fields. MUSE is also the sole source of complete, full-text versions of titles from many of the world's leading university presses and scholarly societies. Currently, MUSE provides full-text access to current content from over 400 titles representing nearly 100 not-for-profit publishers. Collection contains more than **450** journals in 47 different fields.

PubMed Central

PubMed Central (PMC) is the U.S. National Institutes of Health (NIH) free digital archive of biomedical and life sciences journal literature.The PMC journal list comprises journals that deposit material in PMC on a routine basis and generally make all their published articles available here.

Qualitative Report

An online bi-monthly journal dedicated to qualitative research since 1990; containing a comprehensive list of qualitative research web sites.

Qualitative Research Journals

The following list includes journals that focus on qualitative research as well as journals receptive to publishing qualitative research. The list, derived primarily from (a) Judith Preissle's *List of Journals Friendly to Qualitative Work*, posted to QUALRS-L on September 22, 1996; and (b) Linda Wark's *Qualitative Research Journals*, a list published in *The Qualitative Report*, Volume 1, Number 4, Fall 1992 (updated October 1999), continues to be modified. When available, links to journal home pages have been incorporated into the list. In some cases, the links lead to the publisher's site; follow links to specific titles from there.

Questia

More than **150** journals on a variety of topics such as Psychiatry, Applied Economics, Agriculture, Healthcare, Applied Management, Business Forecasting, Biblical Literature, Anthropology, Medicine, Law, etc

Research India Publications

Research India Publications is a privately owned publishing company dedicated to the global dissemination of information. All of journals published maintain the highest standards of quality, with Editorial Boards composed of scholars from around the world. At present, they have nearly **40** Journals covering the areas like Management, Mathematics, Applied Science & Technology, Wire Networks, Educational Technology, Chemical Engineering, etc

Research Journals

List of more than **150** free online journals on medical, para-medical, life sciences, social sciences, etc.,

RSC Publishing

RSC Publishing is one of the largest and most dynamic publishers of chemical science information in the world, wholly owned by the Royal Society of Chemistry. Their authors, readers and customers are truly international and their publishing activity dates back to 1841. Today they publish a wide range of journals, magazines, databases and books.

RTI International Research Publications

RTI publishes the results of their research in a variety of formats, and many can be downloaded for free as a PDF file. As they don't own the copyright of a publication, they provide a full citation and/or a link to an online version.

SAGE Journals Online

SAGE publishes more than **520** journals in Business, Humanities, Social Sciences, and Science, Technology and Medicine.SAGE Journals Online is the delivery platform that provides online access to the full text of individual SAGE journals. The SAGE Full-Text Collections, SAGE's award-winning, discipline-specific research databases, are also available on SAGE Journals Online.

ScienceDirect

More than **2,500** journals and more than nine million full-text articles are available in ScienceDirect. ScienceDirect's extensive and unique full text database covers authoritative titles from the core scientific literature, including high-impact factor titles such as THE LANCET, Cell and Tetrahedron.

ScienceGateway

Science Gateway is a directory of links and resources for biomedical science and research. It is compiled by a group of scientists located in Europe and North America. Provides a list and links to more than **16000** Journals. We do not belong to any organization. Anyone who finds this website helpful is welcome to use it free of charge. Resources - Jobs - Events - Reference - Journals - Literature - Protocols - Catalogs - Ejournals.

ScienceMag

Founded in 1880 on $10,000 of seed money from the American inventor Thomas Edison, *Science* has grown to become the world's leading outlet for scientific news, commentary, and cutting-edge research, with the largest paid circulation of any peer-reviewed general-science journal. Through its print and online incarnations, *Science* reaches an estimated worldwide readership of more than one million. In content, too, the journal is truly international in scope; some 35 to 40 percent of the

corresponding authors on its papers are based outside the United States. Its articles consistently rank among world's most cited research. News - Science Journals - Careers - Multimedia - Collections - Blogs & Communities

ScienceNews

Science News has been published since 1922. This award-winning biweekly news magazine covers important and emerging research in all fields of science. It publishes concise, accurate, timely articles that appeal to both general readers and scientists, reaching nearly 130,000 subscribers and more than one million readers. Audible.com distributes an audio edition of *Science News*. News from the *Science News* reporting team also appears at *www.sciencenews.org*. Updated daily, this site covers all areas of science. News - Blogs - Columns - Features - Science & Society

Scitation

Scitation is the re-launch of the Online Journal Publishing Service (OJPS), a leader in online sci-tech publishing and journal hosting since 1996. The name "Scitation" was chosen because it more accurately describes the platform's services to the scholarly community. Scitation includes links to many rich sources of information, including ISI's Web of Science, MEDLINE, Chemport/Chemical Abstracts Service, SPIN database, INSPEC, EDP Sciences, X-ArkiV, SLAC-SPIRES, and other Scitation journals, among others. Scitation publications contain forward links to other articles on the platform. Forward links are links to articles that were published after a particular article that cite it. In addition, links between articles and editorially related material (for example, articles and errata, or comments and replies) are a platform standard. Links are also available to any author-supplied supplementary material (including multimedia) hosted on the Scitation platform.

Scopus

Scopus is the largest abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed literature and quality web sources with smart tools to track, analyze and visualize research. It's designed to find the information scientists need. Quick, easy and comprehensive, Scopus provides superior support of the literature research process. Scopus, launched in November 2004, is the largest abstract and citation database containing both peer-reviewed research literature and quality web sources. With over **18,000** titles from more than 5,000 publishers, Scopus offers researchers a quick, easy and comprehensive resource to support their research needs in the scientific, technical, medical and social sciences fields and, more recently, also in the arts and humanities.

SolutionsJournal

Solutions is a hybrid peer-reviewed journal and popular magazine (think *Nature* meets the *New Yorker*). It is on the web, on newsstands, and in libraries. It's intended to allow serious, creative dialogue and discussion at the highest level across a range of perspectives, while still being understandable and engaging to the lay public. It moves beyond the current culture of argument that casts even the most complex problems as polarizing debates.

SpringerLink

SpringerLink is one of the world's leading interactive databases for high-quality STM journals, book series, books, reference works and the Online Archives Collection. SpringerLink is a powerful central access point for researchers and scientists. They have **2117** Journals covering several fields.

Strategian

Quality Information in Biology, Chemistry, Computer Science, Mathematics, Medicine, Physics, and Psychology. The magazines and journals listed here allow free access to the complete text of some or all of the articles in selected issues--usually issues published fairly recently. The publications below do *not* require any sort of registration in order to access the full text; journals and other services that do require registration in order to access full text content--even if the registration is free--are not listed.

Tayor & Francis

Building on two centuries' experience, Taylor & Francis has grown rapidly over the last two decades to become a leading international academic publisher. Operating from a network of 20 global offices, including New York, Philadelphia, Oxford, Melbourne, Stockholm, Beijing, New Delhi, Johannesburg, Singapore and Tokyo, the Taylor & Francis Group publishes more than **1,500** journals and around 1,800 new books each year, with a books backlist in excess of 20,000 specialist titles. We are providers of quality information and knowledge that enable our customers to perform their jobs efficiently, continue their education, and help contribute to the advancement of their chosen markets. Our customers are researchers, students, academics and increasingly professionals.

TheScientist

The mission of *The Scientist* is to provide compelling print and online coverage of the latest developments in the life sciences including research, technology and business. Our target audience is active researchers that are interested in maintaining a broad view of the life sciences by reading articles that are current, concise, accurate and

entertaining. Community - Careers - Blogs - Video & Multimedia - Browse Achieve

Wall Street Journal INDIA

World - Asia - Business - Markets - Market Data - Life & Style - Opinion - Tech - Real Estate - India Real Time - India Mobile - India Journal - India Management - Rural India - India Jobs

WebScience

Web of Science® provides researchers, administrators, faculty, and students with quick, powerful access to the world's leading citation databases. Authoritative, multidisciplinary content covers over **10,000** of the highest impact journals worldwide, including Open Access journals and over 110,000 conference proceedings. You'll find current and retrospective coverage in the sciences, social sciences, arts, and humanities, with coverage available to 1900.

WorldLibraries

World Libraries is a unique, free, peer-reviewed library and information science journal dedicated to librarians and libraries in regions without associations or agencies to encourage scholarly communication and professional development. Beginning in the summer of 2005 *WL* has evolved into an Internet-based journal. In addition to publishing new issues, the journal will continue to add content from its archive as well as special Web-only content. **Achieve - Index - Author Guidelines**

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!~~ LIBRARIES ~~!

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In a pre-network world, where information resources were relatively scarce and attention relatively abundant, users built their workflow around the library. In a networked world, where information resources are relatively abundant, and attention is relatively scarce, we cannot expect this to happen. Indeed, the library needs to think about ways of building its resources around the user workflow. We cannot expect the user to come to the library any more; in fact, we cannot expect the user even to come to the library Web site any more.A corollary of this is that there is no single destination, the world has become 'incorrigibly plural'. Search engines, RSS feeds, metasearch engines: these are all places where one might discover library materials. A Researcher might experience a catalogue at institutional, regional or international levels and be guided back to an appropriate collection. Increasingly, we need to think of the catalogue, or catalogue services and data, making connections between users and relevant resources, and think of all the places where those connections should happen. An access to a library, either physical or online, is an important aspects in the life of a Researcher. Identifying, locating, finding and utilizing a library which would serve most of one's requirements is a laborious and complex process. A single source providing a comprehensive list of links to various online library sources is definitely a boon to a Researcher. Following is a list of web links providing online connection to various libraries, such as, Bodleian Library, British Library, Cambridge University Library , Centre for Research Libraries, Digital Library Federation, European Library, Harvard University Library , Library of Congress, London Library, List of National Libraries, National Libraries Website, etc., Each link is suitably annotated to enable the Researcher to facilitate a Researcher in his/her decision. Total number of libraries listed below is approximately is more than 8000.

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ACM Digital Library

Journals – Magazines – Newsletters – Publications – Membership – Issues – Proceedings

Alternative Press Centre

The Alternative Press Center developed one of the largest private collections of alternative publications in the United States, with some titles going back to the late 1960s and early 1970s. The collection also includes books.This is a library with a social conscience, offering alternative perpectives and information that are often difficult to find in mainstream

libraries. The collection is open to the public and includes the most recent five years. **Publications - News & Announcements - Online Directory - Links - Blog.**

Alexandria Digital Library

The Alexandria Digital Library (ADL) offers easy access to its collections of geographically referenced materials. The library, headquartered at the University of California at Santa Barbara, is hosted by the Davidson Library's Map & Imagery Lab (MIL). The MIL team is working with development teams throughout the world to establish remote, independent, yet federated ADL nodes featuring local geographically referenced collections.

American Library Association

The ALA Constitution states the purpose of ALA as, "The object of the American Library Association shall be to promote library service and librarianship." The stated mission is, "To provide leadership for the development, promotion, and improvement of library and information services and the profession of librarianship in order to enhance learning and ensure access to information for all." **Round Tables - Publications - Committees - FAQ**

American Presidential Libraries

Presidential Libraries promote understanding of the presidency and the American experience. They preserve and provide access to historical materials, support research, and create interactive programs and exhibits that educate and inspire.

American University Libraries

More than 150 libraries arranged alphabetically

ASCE Research Library

The ASCE Research Library is a comprehensive online tool for locating articles of interest across all disciplines of civil engineering. The Research Library provides you with unprecedented access to more than 73,000 full-text papers from ASCE Journals and Proceedings published - that's over 630,000 pages! Approximately 4,000 new papers will be added each year.

Association of Research Libraries

Programs - eScience - Leadership Development - Special Collections - Preservation - Events - News - Publications - Reports - Presentations

Baker Library @ Harvard Business School

Articles - Books - HBS Cases - Historical Collections - eJournals - Journals - Working Papers - Research Guides

Bartleby

The preeminent Internet publisher of literature, reference and verse providing students, researchers and intellectually curious with unlimited access to books and information on the web, free of charge. **Reference - Verse - Fiction- Nonfiction**

L I B R A R I E S ~~ L I B R A R I E S	**Bibliotheca Alexandrina** The New Library of Alexandria, the New Bibliotheca Alexandrina is dedicated to recapture the spirit of openness and scholarship of the original Bibliotheca Alexandrina. Events - News - Research Centre - Manuscript Centre - Internet Achieve - Egyptology - Exhibition - Conference - Seminar - Workshop **Bodleian Library** The Bodleian Library is a working library which forms part of the University of Oxford. It is housed in a remarkable group of buildings which form the historic heart of the University, and you can explore the quadrangles of these magnificent structures at no charge. **Subjects - Reading Rooms - eResources - WebLearn - Facilities - Training - Workshops - Evnts - Exhibitions** **British Council Library India** All India Library Catalogue – Link to 9 Centres – eBooks – Online Customer Service - WebZine **British Library** Online Gallery – Catalogue Records – Journal Articles – Online Catalogues – Reading Room – Help for Researchers – Info for Publishers & Librarians – News – Business & IP Centre – British Library Blogs **British Museum** Research – Learning – Themes – World Cultures – Online Tours – Galleries – Shop Online – eNewsletter – Events – Membership – Videos **Cambridge University Library** The mission of Cambridge University Library is to deliver world-class library and information services to meet the needs of the local, national and international scholarly community and to support the University's mission to contribute to society through the pursuit of education, learning and research at the highest international levels of excellence. **Research Skills Program - Assistive Technology Area - Electronic Resources - Digital Library - Wireless Access - Projects & Collaboration - Publications - WorldCat** **Canadian Association of Libraries** CARL—the Canadian Association of Research Libraries—is the leadership organization for the Canadian research library community. The Association's members are the 28 major academic research libraries across Canada together with Library and Archives Canada, the Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (CISTI) and the Library of Parliament. CARL strives to enhance the capacity of member libraries to partner in research and higher education, and to seek effective and sustainable scholarly communication and public policy encouraging of research and broad access to scholarly information.	L I B R A R I E S ~~ L I B R A R I E S

Carlyle Campbell Library [US]

You're in the right place to search for articles. First, choose a database (article index) to search. If you already know the title of the periodical you need, you need to link to Journal Finder.

Centre for Research Libraries

The Center for Research Libraries (CRL) is an international consortium of university, college, and independent research libraries. They acquire and preserve newspapers, journals, documents, archives, and other traditional and digital resources from a global network of sources, and make them available to researchers through participating libraries by interlibrary loan and electronic delivery. Most of the materials acquired are from outside of the United States, and many are from the emerging regions of the world: Africa, the Middle East, Southeast Asia, South Asia, and Latin America. CRL is based in Chicago and governed by a Board of Directors drawn entirely from the research and higher education community. **Membership - Collaborations - Collections - Services - Archiving & Preservation**

CiteSeerX

It is a scientific literature digital library and search engine that focuses primarily on the literature in computer and information science. CiteSeers aims to improve the dissemination of scientific literature and to provide improvements in functionality, usability, availability, cost, comprehensiveness, efficiency, and timeliness in the access of scientific and scholarly knowledge. Rather than creating just another digital library, CiteSeerx attempts to provide resources such as algorithms, data, metadata, services, techiniques, and software that can be used to promote other digital libraries. CiteSeerx has developed new methods and algorithms to index PostScript and PDF research articles on the Web. It indexes 1.5 million documents.

Classic Book Library

Romance – Science – Mystery – Fiction – Science Fiction – History – Historical Fiction

Copac

Copac is a freely available library catalogue, giving access to the merged online catalogues of many major UK and Irish academic and National libraries, as well as increasing numbers of specialist libraries. Copac has c.36 million records, representing the merged holdings of:

- members of the Research Libraries UK (RLUK). This includes the catalogues of the British Library, the National Library of Scotland, and the National Library of Wales / Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru.

- increasing numbers of specialist libraries with collections of national research interest, as well as records for specialist collections held in UK academic libraries.

A full list of the contributing libraries, with links to each library web site, is available on our libraries page. We are continuing to add new catalogues and the list of those waiting to be added is available on our forthcoming libraries page.

Cogprints

An electronic archive for self-archive papers in areas of Psychology, Neuroscience, Linguistics, Computer Science, Philosophy, Biology, Medicine, Anthropology, and Physical & Social Science

Connemara Public Library

Internet Browsing Centre - Publication - Conservation - Online Renewal

Cyberscience

"Cyberscience" provides you with a collection of internet resources for all issues concerning the use of information and communication technologies in academia. It contains 1157 principal links, each leading to more than several hundreds of links under sub-categories. **General research (33)** | **E-publications (250)** | **Databases/Libraries (112)** | **E-collaboration (120)** | **further E-tools (70)** | **E-teaching (46)** | **Thematic examples (205)** | **Institutions (66)** | **People/Experts (57)** | **Conferences etc. (65)** | **Politics/Law (69)** |**Miscellaneous (58)**

Delhi Museums

Just like the history and the monuments, the museums of Delhi will fascinate any visitor who is curious to know what the heritage of Delhi is all about. The museum also has activity rooms for children to play and learn.

Delhi University Library System

Having more than 34 libraries in its fold, the DULS is accomplishing its task of reaching to wider academic community. They have advanced our web activity with the subscription of as good as 29 high quality electronic databases being made available through campus network to teachers, students and research scholars. In addition to this 20 more databases are also accessible through UGC-INFONET Digital Library Consortium. DULS also promotes Open Access e-resources. Their success lies on its use by the academic community of Delhi University. DULS is regularly conducting innovative Information Literacy Programs (ILP) for the benefit of students, researchers and Faculty members and also making efforts in developing tutorials to make the community proficient in the use of WWW. Their OPAC is also being strengthened. They endeavor to further improve all efforts to facilitate right information to the right user at the right time.

Delnet

DELNET has been established with the prime objective of promoting resource sharing among the libraries through the development of a network of libraries. It aims to collect, store, and disseminate information besides offering computerised services to users, to

coordinate efforts for suitable collection development and also to reduce unnecessary duplication wherever possible. **Knowledge Centres - Online Databases - Interlibrary Loan - Publications - Newsletter - Research Activities**

Digital Book Index

Reference Books – Literature & Languages – History – Medicine & Health – Maths & Science – Philosophy & Religion – Law – Business – Education – Links to leading Universities in the World, leading Libraries, etc

Digital Library Federation

The DLF is a program of the Council on Library and Information Resources. Drawing on its members and others in the scholarly, library, and computing communities, the DLF brings together experts needed for each DLF initiative, and awards Distinguished Fellowships for special projects. Funding comes from members and grants. **Collect - Produce - Preserve - Use - Build**

Digital Library of India

Book collections – Journals – Newspapers – Manuscripts

Digital Scholarship

It is a Open Access publishing house since 1989. Contains *Digital Curation and Preservation Bibliography, Electronic Theses and Dissertations Bibliography, Scholarly Electronic Publishing Bibliography,* and *Scholarly Electronic Publishing Weblog.*

eBooks

Many books in the public domain may be freely accessed here, as well as some other books under specified conditions. However we cannot offer access to any copyrighted titles unless the publisher or copyright owner has so permitted. Information on the copyright laws of many countries is available here. Provides links to free digital libraries in Australia, New Zealand and World.

Education Resources Information Centre

ERIC - the Education Resources Information Center - is an online digital library of education research and information. ERIC is sponsored by the Institute of Education Sciences (IES) of the U.S. Department of Education. ERIC provides ready access to education literature to support the use of educational research and information to improve practice in learning, teaching, educational decision-making, and research.

Electronic Information for Libraries

eIFL.net is an international not-for-profit organisation with a base in Europe and a global network of partners. We work with libraries around the world to enable sustainable access to high quality digital information for people in developing and transition countries. Founded in 1999, eIFL.net began by advocating for affordable access to commercial e-journals for academic and research libraries in Central and Eastern Europe.

Today, eIFL.net partners with libraries and library consortia in over 45 developing and transition countries in Africa, Asia and Europe. Our work has also expanded to include a range of programmes and initiatives that increase access to knowledge.

Electronic Library

Classis English novels by world famous author, like Jane Austen, John Bunyan, Daniel Defoe, Arthur Conan Doyle, DH Lawrence, Jonathan Swift, etc,.

Electronic Records Archive

ERA is the National Archives and Records Administration's strategic initiative to preserve and provide long-term access to uniquely valuable electronic records of the U.S. Government, and to transition government-wide management of the lifecycle of all records into the realm of e-government.

eLibrary

Family – Music – Children – eBusiness – eMarketing – Food – Fitness – Arts – Cooking

E-LIS

E-LIS was formed in 2003 for the deposit of documents in the Library and Information Science (LIS) domain. It is the first international e-server in this subject area and resulted from the RCLIS (Research in Computing, Library and Information Science) project and the DoIS (Documents in Information Science), promoted by the Spanish Ministry of Culture and hosted by AEPIC team on machines of the Italian Consorzio Interuniversitario Lombardo per Elaborazione Automatica (CILEA). E-LIS relies on the voluntary work of individuals from a wide range of backgrounds and is non-commercial. There is neither funding nor interest in profiting from the initiative. E-LIS aims to further the Open Access philosophy by making available papers in LIS and related fields. It is a free-access international archive, in line with the Free Online Scholarship (FOS) movement and the Eprints movement, based on the Open Archive Initiative (OAI) standards and protocols. **Browse - Search - Classification Scheme - Submission Guidelines**

ePrints

EPrints is the most flexible platform for building high quality, high value repositories, recognised as the easiest and fastest way to set up repositories of research literature, scientific data, student theses, project reports, multimedia artefacts, teaching materials, scholarly collections, digitised records, exhibitions and performances. Within this site you will find information and resources to make open access a reality within your own institution: open source software and support, commercial hosting, training and development services and also open access advice and information.

eResearch@Harvard Libraries

eResources - eJournals - Cross Search - Library Info

European Case Clearing House

ECCH offers the largest and most up-to-date collection of management case study materials to be found anywhere in the world, as well as a reprint service for a growing number of leading international management journals. ECCH is a non-profit organisation dedicated to promoting and facilitating case study based learning in management education and development. It was established by the business school community to fulfill its needs to provide a mechanism for publishing and distributing case study materials. The EECH case collection and facilities are unrivalled throughout the world. **Case collection - Online case search - Workshops - Competitions - Awards - Scholarships - Publications - Cases - Activities**

European Library

Links to European national libraries - Journals - Children's Literature - Digital collections - Images - Maps - Manuscripts

Free eBook Download Library

Arts & Humanities – Health – Business – Education – House & Garden – World & Travel – Culture & Religion – Sports – Internet

FreeLibrary

Since 2003, The Free Library has offered free, full-text versions of classic literary works from hundreds of celebrated authors, whose biographies, images, and famous quotations can also be found on the site. Recently, The Free Library has been expanded to include a massive collection of periodicals from hundreds of leading publications covering Business and Industry, Communications, Entertainment, Health, Humanities, Law, Government, Politics, Recreation and Leisure, Science and Technology, and Social Sciences. This collection includes millions of articles dating back to 1984 as well as newly-published articles that are added to the site daily.

Free Management Library

The Library provides easy-to-access, clutter-free, comprehensive resources regarding the leadership and management of yourself, other individuals, groups and organizations. Content is relevant to the vast majority of people, whether they are in large or small for-profit or nonprofit organizations. Over the past 15 years, the Library has grown to be one of the world's largest well-organized collections of these types of resources. The Library has been averaging well over 1,000,000 visitors per month.. Many of its topics consistently rank in the top ten results from Google searches.

Gateway to Library Catalogs

Welcome to the Library of Congress Page for gateway access to LC's catalog and those at many other institutions. **Search Library of Congress Catalog - Search Other Catalogs**

Harvard Libraries

Digital Collections – eResearch – Research Tools – Scholarly Repository – Events & Exhibitions – Research Guides – FAQ for Visitors – University Library Progrms – eResources – eJournals – RefWorks

Harvard Public Library

Downloadable eBooks - Audio Books - DVDs - Online Databases - Facts on File - Grolier Online - Newspapers Online

Harvard University Library

Harvard's libraries reflect the complete world of scholarship and information. They acquire, disseminate, and preserve information in all the forms in which it is created. Today, Harvard's library holdings range from traditional print collections to rapidly expanding inventories of digital resources. It is the work of the Harvard libraries to provide the University's faculty, students, and researchers—now and in the future—with comprehensive access over time to all of these materials.The University's traditional holdings of more than 16 million volumes are rooted in the 1638 bequest of 400 books from John Harvard. **Digital Initiative - Archives - Depository - Preservation Centre - News - Publications - Digital Materials - Web-accessible Collections - Research Library**

INDEST

Indian National Digital Library in Engineering Science & Technology Consortium was set up by MHRD with the financial assistance from AICTE. The INDEST-AICTE Consortium is the most ambitious initiative taken so far in the country. The benefit of consortia-based subscription to electronic resources is not confined to 38 major technological institutions in the country but is also extended to all AICTE-accredited and UGC-affiliated institutions. (522)engineering colleges and institutions have already joined the consortium on their own. **How to join - Esources - Search - Downloads - FAQ**

Informine

INFOMINE is a virtual library of Internet resources relevant to faculty, students, and research staff at the university level. It contains useful Internet resources such as databases, electronic journals, electronic books, bulletin boards, mailing lists, online library card catalogs, articles, directories of researchers, and many other types of information. INFOMINE is librarian built. Librarians from the University of California, Wake Forest University, California State University, the University of Detroit - Mercy, and other universities and colleges have contributed to building INFOMINE. We hope our service is useful and would appreciate any comments. **Bio, Agri & Medical Sciences - Business & Economics - Ejournals - Government info - PhySci, Engr, CS & Maths - SocSci & Humanities - Visual & Performing Arts - Maps & GIS - Cultural Diversity**

Institutional Repository Bibliography

The Institutional Repository Bibliography (*IRB*) presents selected English-language articles,

books, technical reports, and other scholarly textual sources that are useful in understanding institutional repositories. (See the scope note for further details.) Most sources have been published between 2000 and the present; however, a limited number of key sources published prior to 2000 are also included. Where possible, links are provided to e-prints in disciplinary archives and institutional repositories for published articles. Note that e-prints and published articles may not be identical.

International Children's Digital Library

Book News – Library News & Notes – Read Books – Researchers and Librarians

International Federation of Library Associations

The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) is the leading international body representing the interests of library and information services and their users. It is the global voice of the library and information profession. Founded in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1927 at an international conference, we celebrated our **75th birthday** at our conference in Glasgow, Scotland in 2002. We now have 1600 Members in approximately 150 countries around the world. IFLA was registered in the Netherlands in 1971. The Royal Library, the national library of the Netherlands, in The Hague, generously provides the facilities for our headquarters. **News - Annual Conference - Membership - Corporate Partners - Publications - Activities & Group**

Internet Archive

Free access to researchers, historians, scholars, general public – 150 billion pages – Moving Images – Live Music Archive – Audio – Texts

Internet Public Library

Subject Collections – Arts & Humanities – Literature - online Texts – Science – Business - Social Science – Education – Health – Newspapers – Almanacs – Dictionaries – Encyclopedias – Books – Magazines – Ready Reference – Contemporary Fiction – Drama/Plays – Links to Internet Resources

Libcat

The online catalog is the most important and most powerful tool that libraries have to organize and present information to their users. Its strength lies in its relationship to a series of standards developed over time to meet the needs of both users and library staff. Each cataloging system is based on a world-of-information-view that places catalog items in appropriate categories. Today users are offered what appears to be an enriched catalog replete with ancillary databases, cd-rom access, and various gateways to other information sources. To the user it's "just the catalog" even though it may in reality be a seamless web of programs using various types of hardware. Some libraries add simple text files containing tips on how to use the catalog, library guides, calendars of events; others offer commercial and in-house bibliographies and databases.

Libdex

List of 18000 libraries arranged country-wise. Libdex is owned and operated by Bisca International Investments Ltd, a Gibraltar based business specialising in interactive, content driven consumer web sites. We pride ourselves on producing sticky web sites which allow visitors to share information and ideas with one another. Whilst we continue to invest heavily in sourcing unique content for our web sites our goal is to create a sustainable community of contributing users to ensure the information we provide is accurate, interesting and up to date.

Library and Archive Canada

In 2004, the National Archives of Canada and the National Library of Canada were drawn together by the *Library and Archives of Canada Act* to create a new knowledge institution for Canadians—Library and Archives Canada, a source of enduring knowledge and the continuing memory of the government of Canada and its institutions.

LibrararyJournal

In its 133rd year of publication, *Library Journal* is the oldest and most respected publication covering the library field. Considered to be the "bible" of the library world, *LJ* is read by over 100,000 library directors, administrators, and staff in public, academic, and special libraries. *LJ* is the single-most comprehensive publication for librarians, with groundbreaking features and analytical news reports covering technology, management, policy, and other professional concerns. Its hefty review sections evaluate nearly 7000 books annually, along with hundreds of audiobooks, videos, databases, web sites, and systems that libraries buy. **Newsletter - Library & Librarians - Technology - Reviews - Collection Development - Careers - Tools - Blogs**

Library of Congress

Resources for Families, Kids, Librarians, Publishers, Researchers, Teachers, Visitors – News – Popular Topics & Collections – Library Highlights – Upcoming Events

LibrarySpot

Simplifying the Search for the Best Library and Reference Resources on the Web. Welcome to LibrarySpot.com, a free virtual library resource center for educators and students, librarians and their patrons, families, businesses and just about anyone exploring the Web for valuable research information. We created LibrarySpot.com to break through the information overload of the Web and bring the best library and reference sites together with insightful editorial in one user-friendly spot. Sites featured on LibrarySpot.com are hand-selected and reviewed by our editorial team for their exceptional quality, content and utility. **Academic libraries - Medical libraries - Film libraries - Govt libraries - Law libraries - National libraries - Public libraries - State libraries - Books - Journals - Newspapers - Magazines - Newswires - Almanacs - Biographies -**

Countries - Directories - Dictionaries - Encyclopedias - Maps - Quotations - Yellow pages - World time

LibWeb

Library Servers via WWW. All kinds of libraries [academic, public, national and state] arranged continent-wise, country-wise, region-wise, state-wise and city-wise.

List of National Libraries

A national library is a one specifically established by the government of a nation to serve as the preeminent repository of information for that country. Unlike public libraries, these rarely allow citizens to borrow books. Often, they include numerous rare, valuable, or significant works. National libraries are usually notable for their size, compared to that of other libraries in the same country. Some national libraries may be thematic or specialized in some specific domains, beside or in replacement of the 'main' national library.

LISgateway

It provides searchable and browsable catalogue of Internet based resources related to Library & Information Science. It encourages the exploitation of publishers material by providing free access to quality web resources. The data pages establishes links mainly to site, which have produced e-journals, e-books, reference resources etc. It improves the effectiveness of Internet searching and will serve as a source of information for LIS people. Users would be directed to high quality of Internet resources rather than to have evaluate, filter and organize the resources themselves.

London Library

Over many generations the London Library has been amassing books and periodicals covering every aspect of the humanities to give readers, writers and researchers the riches of a national reference library for use in their own homes or workplaces. The Library's founding principles remain a blueprint for providing the most direct and liberal access to knowledge. It is a central tenet of the Library that, as books are never entirely superseded, and therefore never redundant, the collections should not be weeded of material merely because it is old, idiosyncratic or unfashionable: except in the case of exact duplication, almost nothing has ever been discarded from the Library's shelves. Over 95% of the collections, which now number some one million volumes, is stored on some 15 miles of open-access shelves which may be freely browsed, and over 97% is available for loan. With books dating from the 16th century to the latest publications in print and electronic form, the Library has sought to be contemporary in every age. **Electronic Library - Reading Rooms - Internet Access - Electronic Resources - Events - Annual Lectures - Online Catalogue**

LongIslandUniversityLibrary

Catalogue - Online Databases - Periodicals - Library Instruction - Library Resources - Publications - Exhibits & Events - News & Blogs - Electronic Reserves - Citation Styles -

Internet Resources - Periodical Collection - Links to other Libraries - Web Databases - Ebsco Host Databases - ProQuest Databases - Lexis-Nexis Databases - Thomson Scientific Databases - Guides to Library Research - Pathfinder Bibliographies - Library Services

Nalanda Digital Library

Online journals - eBooks - eJournals - eDatabases - Open Access Resources - eLearning Courses - Search Engines

National Agricultural Library [US]

The National Agricultural Library is one of four national libraries of the United States, with locations in Beltsville, Maryland andWashington, D.C. It houses one of the world's largest and most accessible agricultural information collections and serves as the nexus for a national network of state land-grant and U.S.Department of Agriculture field libraries. In fiscal year 2005 (Oct 2004 through Sept 2005) NAL delivered more than 80 million direct customer service transactions.

National Library, INDIA

The National Library, India is the largest library in the country. It is an institution of National importance under the 'Department of Culture, Ministry of Tourism & Culture, Government of India'. The library is designated to collect, disseminate and preserve the printed material produced in the country. The library is situated on a scenic 30 acres Belvedere Estate, in Kolkata, formerly Calcutta City. **Collection - Conservation - Events - News - Publications - Reading Rooms - Inter Library Loan - Seminar**

National Library of Australia

The National Library of Australia is the country's largest reference library. Their role is to ensure that documentary resources of national significance relating to Australia and the Australian people, as well as significant non-Australian library materials, are collected, preserved and made accessible either through the Library itself or through collaborative arrangements with other libraries and information providers. **Exhibitions - eResources - Manuscripts - Activities - Publications - Digital Collections**

National Library of China

Alongside Purple Bamboo Park in Beijing's Haidian District stands the main National Library of China (NLC), its architecture perfectly blending a splendid facade with a graceful solemnity. As the third largest national library in the world, covering 250,000 square meters, it embraces three components: the first phase of construction (1987), the second phase (2008), and the NLC Library of Ancient Books, west of Beihai Park.

National Library of Education [US]

The National Library of Education (NLE) serves as the federal government's primary resource center for education information, providing collections and information services to the public, education community and other government agencies on current and

historical programs, activities and publications of the U.S. Department of Education; federal education policy; and education research and statistics. In addition to on-site access, the Library's services are available by phone, Internet, fax and mail.

National Library of Finland

The National Library of Finland is the oldest and largest scholarly library in Finland as well as the largest independent institute at the University of Helsinki. It is responsible for the collection, description, preservation and accessibility of Finland's printed national heritage and the unique collections under its care. The National Library also serves as a national service and development centre for the library sector and promotes national and international cooperation in the field.

National Library of Ireland

The mission of the Library is to collect, preserve, promote and make accessible the documentary and intellectual record of the life of Ireland and to contribute to the provisions of access to the larger universe of recorded knowledge. The National Library is open, free of charge, to all those who wish to consult the collections for material not otherwise available through the public library service or an academic library. A Reader's Ticket is necessary in order to consult most categories of material.

National Library of Medicine

The National Library of Medicine (NLM), on the campus of the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland, is the world's largest medical library. The Library collects materials and provides information and research services in all areas of biomedicine and health care.

National Library of New Zealand

The purpose of the National Library, as defined in the National Library of New Zealand Act 2003, is to enrich the cultural and economic life of New Zealand and its interchange with other nations, as appropriate, by:

- collecting, preserving, and protecting documents, particularly those relating to New Zealand, and make them accessible for all the people of New Zealand, in a manner consistent with their status as documentary heritage and taonga;
- supplementing and furthering the work of other libraries in New Zealand; and
- working collaboratively with other institutions having similar purposes, including those forming part of the international library community.

National Library of Pakistan

National Library of Pakistan is a legal depository for all published literary heritage of Pakistan . It serves as top most knowledge resource centre of the nation as well as fountain head of Library developments in the country. The library strives to develop significant collection of human knowledge, comprehensive collection of national literary heritage and

deliver excellent Library services for promotion of knowledge based society in Pakistan . The Library is responsible for National bibliographic control and preserves the literary heritage of the country for the use of present as well as future generations. A vast collection of publications about Pakistan, its culture, people and books authored by Pakistanis living abroad forms a major portion of National Library of Pakistan's main collection. A significant part of collection consists on manuscripts and rare books. National Library of Pakistan is an active member of many library communities in the world such as PLA, IFLA, CDNL and CDNLAO.

National Library of Russia

The history of the National Library of Russia begins with its foundation on 27 May 1795 and covers a period of just under two hundred years. The history of the country during these two centuries covers many different periods: eras of Catherine the Great, Alexander I, Nicholas I, the major reforms which took place in the 1850s, the February Revolution of 1917 and the October Revolution, the World War II. All events and the changed conditions of Russian life inevitably affected life in the Library. **Digital Library - Online Collections - Electronic Catalogues - Electronic Delivery - Micro Films - Asian Collections - European Books/Periodicals - Interlibrary Loan Service - Projects**

National Library of Scotland

The National Library of Scotland is a reference library with world-class collections. NLS is also Scotland's largest library and one of the major research libraries in Europe. Our collections range from rare historical documents to online journals, covering every subject. We specialise in Scotland's knowledge, history and culture. See below for a short summary of each section in this category.

National Library of Singapore

The National Library had its beginnings in 1823 and was inextricably tied to the establishment of Singapore’s first major educational institution, The Singapore Institution, now known as the Raffles Institution, as well as the founder of modern Singapore Sir Stamford Raffles. Stamford Raffles worked for the British East India Company, a purely commercial enterprise but he was a self-made man who fervently believed in the opportunities afforded by education and its ability to benefit the poor. Soon after the founding of Singapore, Raffles proposed setting up an educational establishment and envisioned that a library was needed to support the educational aims of the college. As such, the seeds of the National Library were sown.

National Library of Sweden

The National Library of Sweden has been collecting virtually everything printed in Sweden or in Swedish since 1661. The National Library is also a humanities research library that purchases scholarly literature in several languages. **Research and Knowledge development - News & Events - Audiovisual Material - Research Library**

National Libraries Websites

The objectives of this website are to:

- Consolidate all existing websites of the National Libraries of 195 countries world-wide onto a single platform
- Increase participation close to 100% of all National Libraries world-wide in both the website and directory
- Maintain an accurate and up-to-date directory of all National Libraries world-wide including all points of contact
- Provide interactive access for those National Libraries that do not yet have a proprietary website but wish to participate in this project
- Highlight recently added National Libraries

National Library Websites

The national libraries currently maintain websites. Some of these libraries also make their catalogue freely available via the web. For more information, see guide to national library catalogues.

National Medical Library

The National Medical Library aims to provide wide and efficient library and information services to the health science (HS) professionals in India. It functions under the administrative control of the Directorate General of Health Services. **Journals - News & Notices - Consultation Service.**

National Science Library

National Science Library (NSL) is the national centre in India of ISSN international centre [ISSN International Centre is a network with its Headquarters at Paris] for assigning ISSN to serials published in India. NSL has access to 4000+ journals in addition to over 2000 open access journals, and several important Databases and Standards like Web of Science (WOS), Derwent Innovations Index (DII), Delphion, QPAT, Scifinder, ASTM Standards and Indian Standards. The library is providing free access to electronic journals from 29 leading international publishers and database providers, like Elsevier, Springer, American Institute of Physics, Blackwell, John Wiley, Cambridge University Press, OUP, OSA, ACS, Taylor & Francis, Scifinder, WOS, DII, Delphion, Qpat etc.

Newspaper & Current Periodical Reading Room

It is a serial and government publications division of Library of Congress. The Serial &Government Publications Division maintains one of the most extensive newspaper collections in the world. It is exceptionally strong in US newspapers, with 9,000 titles

covering the past three centuries. With over 25,000 non-US titles, it is the largest collection of overseas newspapers in the world. Beyond its newspaper holdings, the Division also has extensive collections of current periodicals (70,000 titles) comic books (6,000 titles) and government publications (1 million items). **Chronicling America - Digital Collections - Newspapers - Periodicals - Government Publications - Special Collections - FAQ - Internet Resources - Search tools**

New York Public Library

Find Boos - DVDs & Video - Classes, Programs & Exhibitions - Blogs - Publications - Library Shop - Media Center - E-Newsletters - eNYPL Collections.

OnlineBooksPage

There's a vast range of online literature beyond what we index individually on The Online Books Page. Below we list some of the major sources and indexes of free online texts, in all languages, both general and specialized. These are large, general-purpose collections with substantial English-language listings. For archives that mainly carry other languages, see the foreign languages archive listings.

Online Computer Library Centre

Founded in 1967, OCLC Online Computer Library Center is a nonprofit, membership, computer library service and research organization dedicated to the public purposes of furthering access to the world's information and reducing the rate of rise of library costs. More than 71,000 libraries in 112 countries and territories around the world use OCLC services to locate, acquire, catalog, lend and preserve library materials. Researchers, students, faculty, scholars, professional librarians and other information seekers use OCLC services to obtain bibliographic, abstract and full-text information when and where they need it.

Open University Library

The Open University library website is a gateway to a wide range of online information resources. It also provides information about the services and resources at the Open University Library building in Milton Keynes. The Library has over 2000 printed journal subscriptions, shelved alphabetically by title on the Library ground floor (current issues) and on the second floor (back issues). Please search the library catalogue (by going to Basic search and selecting the printed journal limit). To see a selection of ejournals for your subject, go to online collections by subject. To search across a range of journals at once use

the Electronic journal collections.

Oxford Digital Library

Oxford Digital Library is currently establishing a range of core services to support the creation of digital resources from Oxford University Library Services holdings. This web site offers central access to digital collections of Oxford libraries and informs you about ODL services, funding activities, digital library technology and developments. The Oxford Digital Library has a major role in co-ordinating and stimulating digitization activities in the University. **Services - Digital Collections - News - Projects - Papers - Publications - Presentation**

Oxford University Press – ORC

Online Resource Centres are developed by Oxford University Press and its authors to provide students and lecturers with ready-to-use teaching and learning resources. The resources in each centre are developed to complement the related textbook and vary from site to site. This Centre complements more than 1500 text book in a variety of fields.

Project Gutenburg

More than 30000 downloadable free ebooks, - More than 100 000 ebooks through their partners and affiliates - **Book Catalogue – Book Search – Top Downloads – Online Catalogues – Offline eCatalogues**

Public Library of Science

The Public Library of Science (PLoS) is a nonprofit organization of scientists and physicians committed to making the world's scientific and medical literature a public resource. In 2003, PLoS launched a nonprofit scientific and medical publishing venture that provides scientists and physicians with high-quality, high-profile journals in which to publish their most important work. Under the open access model, PLoS journals are immediately available online, with no charges for access and no restrictions on subsequent redistribution or use, as long as the author(s) and source are cited. **Open Access - Search - News & Events - PloS Journals - Posters & Media**

Questia Online Library

Questia is the first online library that provides 24/7 access to the world's largest online collection of books and journal articles in the humanities and social sciences, plus magazine and newspaper articles. One can search each and every word of all of the books and journal articles in the collection. One can read every title cover to cover. This rich, scholarly content -- selected by professional collection development librarians -- is not available elsewhere on the Internet. Anyone doing research or just interested in topics that touch on the humanities and social sciences will find titles of interest in Questia.

QualityBookLibrary

It is an online bookstore with a twist. Rather than selling every title under the sun (and trying to compete with the Amazons of the world), QualityBook.com sells a variety of special interest titles, mainly focused on do-it-yourself kits for everything ranging from getting a divorce to starting your own business.

Sanskrit Library

The Sanskrit Library is dedicated to facilitating philological research and education in Vedic and Classical Sanskrit language and literature by documenting, collecting, preserving, and publishing oral, written, and printed texts in digital form, and by developing innovative research and educational tools. Current research involves linguistic issues in encoding, computational phonology and morphology, OCR for Indic scripts, and markup of digitized Sanskrit lexica.

SciCentral

Since 1997, the SciCentral editors have been aggregating breaking research news from the most reputable and reliable sources. The service has received over 30 Web awards and enthusiastic reviews from leading science publishers (e.g.;*Science Magazine*, *The Lancet*, *The New Scientist*) for the quality of its service. Over 700 other websites point to SciCentral as a trusted source of information. **Literature Search - Journals - Databases - Jobs - Conferences - Tools & Protocols - Research News: Bio Sciences, Health Sciences, Physics/Chemistry, Earth & Space, Engineering**

SLAC Research Library

The Library specializes in complex multidisciplinary research questions. No matter what one is are looking for, or what field one is in, they can help. Whatever one's specialty, they have a tool to help locate information one needs. Many databases allow to retrieve articles in electronic versions.

Smithsonian Institution Research Information System [SIRIS]

The holdings of the Smithsonian's archival, library and specialized research collections can be found online in the Smithsonian Institution Research Information System. With over 1,700,000 records, SIRIS covers a wide variety of topical subjects from Art & Design, to History & Culture, to Science & Technology. The materials combine to shed light on innumerable historical events, scientific discoveries, cultural happenings, artistic styles, and social conditions. Ranging from the mundane to the momentous, the Smithsonian collections provide documentary evidence that both reveals our past and fosters new discoveries. Search over 2.3 million records, with 280,000 images, video and sound files from dozens of Smithsonian museums, archives, and libraries. 1.5 million printed books, manuscripts, periodicals, exhibition catalogs, and electronic versions of rare books and exhibitions. 252,000 descriptions of personal papers, manuscripts, photographs, oral

histories, films, and organizational records. 600,000 records of the Inventory of American Painting & Sculpture, Photograph Archives and Pre-1877 Art Exhibition Catalogue Index.

SPARC

SPARC®, the Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition, is an international alliance of academic and research libraries working to correct imbalances in the scholarly publishing system. Developed by the Association of Research Libraries, SPARC has become a catalyst for change. Its pragmatic focus is to stimulate the emergence of new scholarly communication models that expand the dissemination of scholarly research and reduce financial pressures on libraries. Action by SPARC in collaboration with stakeholders – including authors, publishers, and libraries – builds on the unprecedented opportunities created by the networked digital environment to advance the conduct of scholarship. Leading academic organizations have endorsed SPARC. **News & Media - Advocacy - Partners - Publications - Resources - Meetings & Events - Membership**

SPARCEurope

SPARC Europe is an alliance of European research libraries, library organisations and research institutions. It provides a voice for the community, and the support and tools it needs in order to bring about positive change to the system of scholarly communications.

SSRN eLibrary

The SSRN eLibrary consists of two parts: an Abstract Database containing abstracts on over 276,500 scholarly working papers and forthcoming papers and an Electronic Paper Collection currently containing over 227,300 downloadable full text documents in Adobe Acrobat pdf format. The eLibrary also includes the research papers of a number of Fee Based Partner Publications. It contains Database Search which enables the user to search more than 250 000 abstracts by title, author, key words.

TrulyFreeBooks

All kinds of books - Fiction -Nonfiction - Free downloads

UlrichsWeb

Ulrichsweb™ is the authoritative source of bibliographic and publisher information on more than 300,000 periodicals of all types–academic and scholarly journals, Open Access publications, peer-reviewed titles, popular magazines, newspapers, newsletters, and more from around the world. And, it's easy to use! It will give you access to a quarter of a million bibliographic titles with thousands of full text reviews along with the speed, convenience, and connectivity only the Web can offer. In addition, it will save you time and effort and increase the ease with which you serve your customers or patrons. Whether you are a library, bookstore, or publisher Ulrichsweb will give access to full publisher information as well as the answers to all your questions concerning serial publications.

UNESCO Libraries Portal

Empowering people through the free flow of ideas and by access to information and knowledge. News - Events - In Focus - Publications - Websites - Portals

Universal Digital Library

More than 1 million books available to read in all possible topics – Out of 1 million books, 10000 books are available in more than one language – More number of books are being added daily – A powerful search engine seamlessly functions - This digital library would be open all the 168 hours the week on a 24x7x365 basis. More than one individual will be able to use the same book at the same time. Thus, popular works will not be checked out and thus unavailable to others.

Vatican Library

Bookshop - Online Catalogues - Conservation Workshop - Exhibition - Manuscript collections - Archival collections - Prints and Engravings - Events

Virtual Library

The WWW Virtual Library. The original Internet subject guide that covers many disciplines including the Social Sciences.

Wall Street Executive Library

The internet is an amazing place. Since 1991 (i.e. the mesozoic era in relative pre-www terms), we've used the net to research finance, stocks, economic trends, demographics, and industry information. We quickly found that the problem wasn't a lack of information on these topics but rather mountains of data from many different sources. Unfortunately, only a few of these resources provided relevant and useful information.

When the world wide web arrived we realized that for 90% of the research we did we referenced the same sites. The difficult part was that as we upgraded computer operating systems or web browsers, the bookmarks that we had indexed did not always make the move with us. In addition, the links to the sites would often change, and we'd spend more time searching for the new http:// path.

We thought it would be a great idea if someone created a web directory for the best business information sources. A public directory that listed only the most relevant and useful business sites**. We knew if we created it, our** Wall Street ExecutiveLibrary users would be amongst the web's intelligentsia, ... the cognoscenti. They would be a tough, demanding, elite. This group wouldn't need explanations, or how to guides, ... only quick access to the best of the web's resources!

The result of all of this thought is The Wall Street ExecutiveLibrary.com, *The Web's Best Business Sites!* Over 1000 content rich resources for an informed, intelligent, perspective.

WolrdBookLibrary

The World eBook Library Consortia is the world's largest eBook association. Founded in 1996, the World eBook Library Consortia is a global coordinated effort to preserve and disseminate classic works of literature, serials, bibliographies, dictionaries, encyclopedias, and other reference works in a number of languages and countries around the world. Their mission is to serve the public, aid students and educators by providing both free public access and an enhanced membership section to the world's most complete collection of electronic texts, books, and documents on-line as well as offer a variety of services and resources that support and strengthen the instructional programs of education, elementary through post baccalaureate studies.

WorldCat

WorldCat connects you to the collections and services of more than 10,000 libraries worldwide. WorldCat is the world's largest network of library content and services. WorldCat libraries are dedicated to providing access to their resources on the Web, where most people start their search for information. WorldCat.org lets you search the collections of libraries in your community and thousands more around the world. WorldCat grows every day thanks to the efforts of librarians and other information professionals.

World Digital Library

The World Digital Library (WDL) makes available on the Internet, free of charge and in multilingual format, significant primary materials from countries and cultures around the world.

World Public Library

The World Public Library Association Collection shelves more than 750,000+ PDF eBooks in 100+ languages. The World Public Library Association contains 125 of the finest eBook and eDocument collections published on the Internet today. The mission of the World Public Library's Acquisition Department is to add new eBooks 24/7 to our shelves.

World Wide School

More than 2200 eBooks on Literature , Youth, History, Geography, Social Sciences, Reference, Applied Science & Technology – Pure Science – Philosophy, Religion

Yale University Library

Research Tools - Online tutorials - Online Journals & Newspapers - Workshops & Research Education - International Programs

Zetoc

Zetoc provides access to the British Library's Electronic Table of Contents of around 20,000

	current journals and around 16,000 conference proceedings published per year. The database covers 1993 to date, and is updated on a daily basis. It includes an email alerting service, to enable you to keep up-to-date with relevant new articles and papers. Zetoc is free to use for members of JISC-sponsored UK higher and further education institutions and research councils. It is also available to all of NHS England, Scotland and Northern Ireland. A number of other institutions are eligible to subscribe to Zetoc.	
!~~ LIBRARIES ~~!		

NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES & TV CHANNELS

Getting updated is vital for any Researcher. For the last twenty years, i.e., from 1990s onwards information flows across the world on a breadth-taking speed. So many electronic gadgets have appeared in the market in facilitating the flow of information. It is an age of ICT. Information, that too updated information, plays major role in deciding the quality or otherwise of a research project/work. There are several occasions where lack of correct and timely data and information hampered the progress of major research projects and thus, leading to waste of time, energy and money. Several information sources like newspaper, TV channels have become online. One has to have an access to these media to get globally updated data and information. Internet plays an unimaginable role in the creation and dissemination of knowledge. Following list covers a wide variety of online news channels, online newspapers and online TV channels, covering a wide range of fields, such as politics, economics, trade, culture, heritage, language, literature, social sciences, games & sports, agriculture, healthcare, wealth care, finance, food & nutrition, etc., A Researcher has to identify, locate and make use of few of these links which serve him/her the most. Almost all major online news channels, online news magazines, online TV channels, etc have been covered in the following list.

American Newspapers

All American newspapers - State wise - City wise

ApologeticsIndex

The Apologetics Index 'family of web sites' provides 40,870+ pages of research resources on religious cults, sects, new religious movements, alternative religions, apologetics-, anticult-, and countercult organizations, doctrines, religious practices and world views. These resources reflect a variety of theological and/or sociological perspectives.

Artnet

Artnet is the place to buy, sell and research fine art online. Our online Gallery Network is the largest of its kind, with over 2,200 galleries in over 250 cities worldwide, more than 166,000 artworks by over

39,000 artists from around the globe. The Network serves dealers and art buyers alike by providing a survey of the market and its pricing trends, as well as the means to communicate instantly, inexpensively and globally. Other key services include *artnetMagazine,* the insider's guide to the art market with daily news, reviews, and features by renowned writers in the art community and the Price Database.

AustralianNewspaperOnline

All newspapers - State wise - Town wise - Alphabetically arranged

BeelineTV

Watch free online TV channels from around the world. Beeline TV provides a selection of the best broadband internet television channels.Enjoy news, TV shows, movies, music, entertainment and sports. A fast connection to the internet is recommended.

British Media Online

UK newspapers - National - Regional - Dailies - Weekly - Monthly - Magazines - Portals

Conference Alerts

Conference Alerts brings together two groups of people - conference organizers, and academics who need to stay informed about conferences. We work with both small first-time conference organizers and established professional societies to ensure that notification of their conferences reach specifically interested parties. Both individual academics and a wide range of 'knowledge brokers' - such as journal editors, web site administrators and discussion list moderators - rely on our searchable online database and on Conference Alerts Monthly to remain informed about upcoming academic and professional events. We are based in South Africa, but operate as a global organization maintaining an extensive, constantly updated database of conferences and subscribers all over the world. Our internet-based automated process enable us to provide this service at no cost to subscribers and at no cost (for a basic listing) or at a nominal fee (for the Featured Event service) to conference organizers.

Connecting India Group

Indian Music - Festivals - Dances - News - Tourism - Travel - Resorts - Arts - Culture - heritage - Stock Exchange News - Asia News - Euro News - India News - World News - Sports - Indian Films

Diabetes Health

Diabetes Health is the essential resource for people living with diabetes—both newly diagnosed and experienced—as well as the professionals who care for them. We provide balanced expert news and information on living healthfully with diabetes. Each issue includes cutting-edge editorial coverage of new products, research, treatment options, and meaningful lifestyle issues.

Discovery Channel

Animal Planet - Science Channel - Military Channel - Discovery Health - TV Shows - TV Schedules - News - Videos - Games - Blogs - Newsletters - Discovery Store - Discovery Adventures

Economist The

Economist.com is the premier online source for the analysis of world business and current affairs, providing authoritative insight and opinion on international news, world politics, business, finance, science and technology, as well as overviews of cultural trends and regular industry, business and country special reports.

e Magazines Catalogue

Indian Magazines covers news and editorials globally on Current Affairs, Controversies, Politics, Business & Finance, Trade and Industry, Sports News, Music and art, Entertainment, Film reviews, Bollywood News, Parenting, health and fitness and many more in English, Hindi and other regional languages. Some of the major magazines are India Today, Outlook, Wheels Unplugged, Shipping today, Pratiyogita Darpan, etc.

EuroTV.Com

More than 180 TV channels

Facebook

Adventure World Magazine - Info - Photos - Press - Resources - Video - Events - Lexicon

Free Live TVs

Free TV Channels - Language wise - Country wise - Category wise

FreeeTV.Com

More than 1650 Free TV channels worldwide

Free Tube TV

News - Business - Education - Entertainment - Music - Sports - Life Style - Religious - Movies - Adult

Gallup

Gallup has studied human nature and behavior for more than 75 years. Gallup's reputation for delivering relevant, timely, and visionary research on what people around the world think and feel is the cornerstone of the organization. Gallup employs many of the world's leading scientists in management, economics, psychology, and sociology, and our consultants assist leaders in identifying and monitoring behavioral economic indicators worldwide.

Indian Business Directory

India's business environment has evolved and transformed itself at a much faster pace in the recent years. India has become one of the most attractive destinations for doing business owing to boosting economy, good GDP and other economic indicators. Indian business directory brings to you all that relates to doing business in Indian scenario- Indian business events, Industry analysis reports, business news, financial term glossary, mutual fund and investment tools, you name it and we have it here.

Indian Online Newspapers

List of all Indian Newspapers - Language wise - State wise - City wise

Live Online TV

TV Channels: News, Music, sports, Cartoon, Games, Fashion, Celebrities, Life Style, Travel, Education, Adult, Entertainment, Movies, etc PLUS Major TV channels of important countries.

Magazine Mall

Magazinemall.in is a property of Global Interactive Malls P. Ltd.. We are focused on retailing publications in an 'e-bricks' model across India and the rest of the world. Magazinemall.in offers a comprehensive order catalogue of publications in the magazine category across India, with reading material packaged as

family packs across verticals and interests, professional packs along relevant verticals, corporate packs across industry verticals, while also providing You with the option to design Your own packs aligned with individual interests and preferences.

Media Brave

More than 1000 Free TV Online - USA TV - Europe TV - Asian TV - Arabian TV - Canada TV - Fantastic TV - South America TV

Medical News

Latest Medical News and Research from Around the World - Healthcare News - Child Health News - Technology News -Infection News - Medical Research News - Medical Science News - Archive - Medical A2Z - Women's Health News - Newsletter.

Mega Indian TV

A free TV portal - Watch all Indian TV channels free - 24*7 Entertainment Free

Newspapers from Latin America

This page allows you to read Spanish and Portuguese Language newspapers from Latin America the minute they are published. It offers a wide selection of newspapers from Argentina, Mexico, Venezuela, Peru and throughout Central and South America. Special software is not required

Newspapers & Magazines

Gives comprehensive list of Newspapers and Magazines, arranged continent wise and country wise

News Websites

Links to the Most Useful Websites on the Internet - News & Current Affairs - Money/Finance - Music - Travel - Home & Garden - Family - Health & Medical - Sports

One India

Get complete directory of all mediums of media like News Print, Television, Radio, Internet and more. Also find list of Indian Media Industry having section for Newspapers, News Aggregators, Magazines, Library, News Agencies, Journals, Articles, Encyclopedia, CD Roms, Indian Fonts, Podcast and Reporters etc.

Online Newspapers.Com

More than 1000 newspapers from North America, South America, Europe, Australia, Asia, Africa, Central America, Middle East, South East Asia, Asia Pacific

Online News Channels

IBNLive	**DDNews**	**Aajtak**	**TimesNow**	**CBSNews**
ChannelOneNews	**NDTV**	**MeriNews**	**YouTube**	**LiveMint**
In.Com	**NewsLive**	**FoxNews**	**CNNnews**	**TVChannelsFree**
ABCNews	**NewsOn6**	**IndiaTV**	**BBCNews**	**BBCWolrdNews**
France24	**EuroNews**	**CNBC**	**ChannelsNewsAsia**	**WorldNews**

AsiaNews	**ChannelAfrica**	**Al Jazeera**	**SkyNews**	**EuropeanNews**
PanAsiaBiz	**VoANews**	**AsiaNewsNetwork**	**AsiaFront**	**Prativad.Com**
MSNIndia	**MSNBCNews**	**ABS-CBN News**	**PakTVLive**	**TheAustralian**

Samachaar.Com

All eNewspapers - Online News Channels - In all Indian languages

ScienceDaily

Source for the latest research news - Books - Images - Articles - Videos - Health & Medicine - Mind & Brain - Plants & Animals - Earth & Climate - Space & Time - Matter & Energy - Computers & Maths - Fossils & Ruins

Science World

Latest scientific articles - World Science Archive

Scientist Com

The mission of *The Scientist* is to provide compelling print and online coverage of the latest developments in the life sciences including research, technology and business. Our target audience is active researchers that are interested in maintaining a broad view of the life sciences by reading articles that are current, concise, accurate and entertaining.

SurfIndia.Com

The magazines directory of India is an effort to present extensive information on the popular magazines available in India on a common platform. The online magazine web guide provides valuable information on magazines being published in India covering a wide variety of topics including Arts and Culture, Entertainment, Sports, Movies, Technology, Music and Dance, Travel, Women, Business, Science etc. View a website listing of leading magazine publishers of India and get more information on the magazine of your interest. Here you can get subscription details of your favorite magazine and even place orders online.

Television from Latin America

Links to TV channels from Latin American countries

TIME special

Special Reports - BestWebsites - Worst Cars - Time 100 - Time 100 Roundtable - Design 100 - Best Inventions - Best TV Shows - top 100 - ALL Time 100.

TVChannelsFree.Com

Watch online Indian TV channels. Try out channels like Smash Hits, NDTV, CNBC, ASIAnet News, Star Majha and more other. Some channels may not work in your country / network.

WorldMag.Com

World News - Current Issues - Culture beat - Movie Review - Media Kit

World Magazines

Popular Magazines category wise: Agriculture - Health & Medical - Food & Drink - Family Issues - Leisure

- Environment - Fashion - Lifestyle - Science - Youth Issues - Religion - Travel - Transport - Sports & Hobbies

WorldNewsPapers.Com
World newspapers, magazines, and news sites in English, sorted by country and region

WWITV.Com
More than 3000 TV Channels worldwide

Yupp TV
All TV channels world over - Entertainment channels - News channels - Sports channels - Movie channels - Live TV channels

NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES & TV CHANNELS

!~~~ORGANIZATIONS~~~!

ORGANIZATIONS		ORGANIZATIONS

Research organization - governmental, non-governmental, charitable, etc - play a major role in the welfare and development of human race. In the era of high-tech, academic research faces tremendous challenges to meet the expectations of the people. To be familiar with the leading international research organizations is one of the important function of a Researcher. One should know and understand their scope, aim, growth & development, funding mechanism, links & rapport with several other organizations and governments in order to contribute a major chunk towards the welfare of mankind. Most of the research organizations are growing, developing and diversifying on a fast-track and also receiving substantial funds from governments as well as other funding organizations. Several organizations provide substantial support to the industries as well as to educational institutes and universities. some big multinational corporations have their R & D activities in the leading universities. Many of them encourage post-graduate students, who show exemplary acumen towards research, by offering scholarships and fellowships to help their studies and subsequently, absorb most of such students into their R & D functions. Many research organizations support the research and publication needs of business, education faculty and research scholars. Some of the global research institutes facilitate the exchange of scholarly information among members of academia, industry, and government worldwide. Some employs many of the world's leading scientists in management, economics, psychology, and sociology, and help facilitating exchange of knowledge among researchers and professionals. Following is an attempt to identify and list all leading international and national research organization with appropriate annotation. Nearly 10000 research organizations, both national and international have been listed below.

Academic and Business Research Institute

It [AARBI] supports the research and publication needs of business and education faculty. AARBI journals accept submissions in education, ethics, technology, instructional pedagogies and all business fields.

AccessAsia

This page lists over 300 links to institutes and centers worldwide that conduct policy-relevant research on Asia. To perform powerful keyword searches across the pages

= = ORGANIZATIONS	of these linked sites, please use NBR's Asia Research Organization Search Engine (AROSE). **Access to Global Online Research in Agriculture [AGORA]** The AGORA program, set up by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO) together with major publishers, enables developing countries to gain access to an outstanding digital library collection in the fields of food, agriculture, environmental science and related social sciences. AGORA provides a collection of 1278 journals to institutions in 107 countries. AGORA is designed to enhance the scholarship of the many thousands of students, faculty and researchers in agriculture and life sciences in the developing world. **Agricultural Research Organizations in India** Web links - Addresses - Emails **AllAcademic** All Academic Inc, provides comprehensive powerful software and data management services for small to large academic organizations. Our software tools are powerful enough to manage large academic conferences, archives of large searchable databases, and convert and index multiple document formats. All Academic supplies content and services for researchers, libraries and other academic organizations that need flexible tools to meet their needs. **Convention - Research - Achieve - Free Journals - Research Sites - Research Tools** **All India Association for Educational Research** The All India Association for Educational Research (AIAER) addresses itself to the problems of research in education in general but more attention is given to such problems from Indian scenario. Therefore, the membership is open to all those persons who are willing to associate with this goal. **Memorial Lectures - eJournal - Articles - Awards - Links - Research Topics** **All India Council for Technical Education** The statutory body, established for proper planning & co-ordinated development of technical education system throughout the country. **Research Schemes - Faculty Schemes - Approved Institutes - Expert Committee - Publication** **Alterra** Alterra is the research institute for our green living environment. It offer a combination of practical and scientific research in a multitude of disciplines related to the green world around and the sustainable use of living environment. Flora and fauna, soil, water, the environment, geo-information and remote sensing, landscape and spatial planning, man and society: just a few of the numerous aspects of our green environment that Alterra focuses on.	= = ORGANIZATIONS

= = ORGANIZATIONS	**American Association of Cancer Research** The mission of the AACR is to prevent and cure cancer through research, education, communication, and collaboration. Through its programs and services, the AACR fosters research in cancer and related biomedical science; accelerates the dissemination of new research findings among scientists and others dedicated to the conquest of cancer; promotes science education and training; and advances the understanding of cancer etiology, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment throughout the world. **American Economic Association** The American Economic Association, organized in 1885, encourages economic research, issues publications on economic subjects, and encourages freedom of economic discussion. The AEA headquarters pages provide information about the association, honors and awards, membership, journal subscriptions, the Annual Meeting, and committee activities. Welcome to AEAweb -- information for economists -- provided by the American Economic Association. AEAweb includes the web pages for association and publication information; contents, abstracts, datafiles, and full-text links to AEA journals; Resources for Economists on the Internet (RFE); *EconLit* and *JEL* Classification System information; andJob Openings for Economists (JOE). AEAweb provides news, member features, Annual Meeting conference papers, grants information, and more! **American Educational Research Association** The American Educational Research Association (AERA), founded in 1916, is concerned with improving the educational process by encouraging scholarly inquiry related to education and evaluation and by promoting the dissemination and practical application of research results. AERA is the most prominent international professional organization, with the primary goal of advancing educational research and its practical application. Its more than 25,000 members are educators; administrators; directors of research; persons working with testing or evaluation in federal, state and local agencies; counselors; evaluators; graduate students; and behavioral scientists. The broad range of disciplines represented by the membership includes education, psychology, statistics, sociology, history, economics, philosophy, anthropology, and political science. **American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research** The American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research is a private, nonpartisan, not-for-profit institution dedicated to research and education on issues of government, politics, economics, and social welfare. Founded in 1943, AEI is home to some of America's most accomplished public policy experts--from economics, law, political science, defense and foreign policy studies, ethics,	= = ORGANIZATIONS

= = ORGANIZATIONS	theology, health care, and other fields. The Institute sponsors research and conferences and publishes books, monographs, and periodicals. Its website, www.aei.org, posts its publications, videos and transcripts of its conferences, biographies of its scholars and fellows, and schedules of upcoming events. **Publications - Scholars - Events - Research Areas - Projects - Public Affairs** **American Psychological Association** Based in Washington, DC, the American Psychological Association (APA) is a scientific and professional organization that represents psychology in the United States. With 150,000 members, APA is the largest association of psychologists worldwide. **Psychology Tips - Publications - News & Events - Research - Education - Career - Member** **American Universities** List of Universities arranged state-wise **AMSRO** Market and social research provides key strategic data and advice to a vast range of private and public organisations. In the past few years the industry has grown rapidly into a dynamic, international force as the trend to a global economy has demanded greater access to regional, cross-regional and cross-cultural information. This trend has seen Australian market and social research - its infrastructure and its expertise - in strong demand from internationally-oriented companies. In particular, Australian expertise has been sought as a springboard into the massive Asian market. AMSRO member companies enjoy a reputation as leaders in many areas of research. Australian researchers have developed techniques and products that are marketed world-wide. In Australia, demand for research has increased substantially as organisations, public and private, recognise the need for rigorous research on which to base key decisions affecting policies, programs and strategies. As the peak organisation for Australia's market and social research companies, the primary objective of AMSRO is to protect and promote the industry so that its important contribution to our economic, social and political well-being can continue. We therefore aim to be heard by key decision-markers in governments, industry and the professions. To this end, AMSRO works closely with the industry's professional body, the Australian Market & Social Research Society (AMSRS) representing more than 2000 practising researchers. **AMSRS** The Australian Market & Social Research Society Limited (AMSRS) is a not-for-profit professional membership body of over 2,000 market and social research professionals who are dedicated to increasing the standard and understanding of market and social research in Australia. The Society assists members to develop their	= = ORGANIZATIONS

= = ORGANIZATIONS	careers by heightening professional standards and ethics in the fields of market and social and market research. **Professional Standards - Course & Events - Publications - Research News - Directories - Career Advice & Employment** **ARNOVA** Founded in 1971 as the Association of Voluntary Action Scholars, the Association for Research on Nonprofit Organizations and Voluntary Action (ARNOVA) is a neutral, open forum committed to strengthening the research community in the emerging field of nonprofit and philanthropic studies. ARNOVA brings together both theoretical and applied interests, helping scholars gain insight into the day-to-day concerns of third-sector organizations, while providing nonprofit professionals with research they can use to improve the quality of life for citizens and communities. Principal activities include an annual conference, publications, electronic discussions and special interest groups. **Association for Consumer Research** The mission of the Association for Consumer Research is to advance consumer research and facilitate the exchange of scholarly information among members of academia, industry, and government worldwide. One of the key functions of ACR is to facilitate the growth and advancement of the field of consumer research. To this end, ACR hosts and supports a number of conferences as well as reviews and publishes scholarly research publications. **Association for Institutional Research** AIR sponsors an annual four-day Forum each spring. The Forum brings together approximately 1,500 institutional research professionals to learn the newest methods of institutional research, exchange information and ideas about postsecondary educational institutions, and network with colleagues. The variety and depth of programming for the Forum are wide-ranging covering six tracks. Session formats include individual presentations, panels, and demonstrations. In addition, there are Pre-Forum Workshops offering the opportunity for professionals to acquire skills or develop an area of interest. **Association - Knowledge - Education - Networking** **Association for University Research and Industry Links [AURIL]** AURIL is the professional association representing all practitioners involved in knowledge creation, development and exchange in the UK and Ireland who work to ensure that new ideas, technologies and innovations flow from their institution into the market place. It is the largest knowledge transfer association in Europe, with more than 1600 members from universities. The Association enjoys widespread international recognition through its success in influencing UK government policy. It has strong working relations with the Confederation of British Industry, Universities UK, the UKIPO, the Department of Innovation, Universities and Skills, HM Treasury	= = ORGANIZATIONS

== ORGANIZATIONS	and Higher Education Funding Councils, in partnership with whom it has produced many publications. AURIL was instrumental in the creation of an Institute of Knowledge Transfer, which will serve to further enhance the professional recognition of the sector and of those working within it. The Institute has now been incorporated. **Association of Academic Physiatrists** The Association of Academic Physiatrists (AAP) was founded in 1967 to serve as the national organization of physiatrists who are affiliated with medical schools. The AAP is a member organization of the Association of American Medical Colleges (AAMC). The objectives of the Association are to promote the advancement of teaching and research in Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation within an academic environment. The organization acts as a sounding board and forum for the exchange of ideas and information relative to all phases of the art and science of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation. It promotes the distribution of information to future young physicians who will be practicing this art and science for the benefit of the public health and welfare. The organization also becomes involved in the exchange of information from other areas of medicine, both in basic science and in clinical areas of teaching and research. **Association of Clinical Research Organizations** The Association of Clinical Research Organizations (ACRO) represents the world's leading clinical research organizations (CROs). Our members provide specialized services that are integral to the development of drugs, biologics and medical devices. ACRO advances clinical outsourcing to improve the quality, efficiency and safety of biomedical research. Each year, ACRO's members conduct thousands of clinical trials and provide related drug development services in more than 115 countries while ensuring the safety of nearly 2 million research participants. **Association of Internet Researchers** The Association of Internet Researchers is an academic association dedicated to the advancement of the cross-disciplinary field of Internet studies. It is a member-based support network promoting critical and scholarly Internet research independent from traditional disciplines and existing across academic borders. The association is international in scope. **News - Membership - Conferences - FAQ - Ethics Working Group - Publishing Working Group** **Association of Research Organizations** AVO is the only organization within the Czech Republic, which represents and promotes in full extent the interests of applied research in entrepreneur sector. Members of AVO are the most Czech organizations and units oriented to research and development, who are promoted and operated from largely private resources in	== ORGANIZATIONS

= = ORGANIZATION	various branches of industry, building and architecture. The members of AVO represent at present more than 8 thousand professionals working in this area. **Automotive Research Association of India** R&D Services - Certification - Testing&Calibration - Standard Formulation - Education&Training - Laboratories **Barna Group** Barna Group is a visionary research and resource company located in Ventura, California. The firm is widely considered to be the leading research organization focused on the intersection of faith and culture. The Barna Group offers a range of customized research, resources and training to serve churches, non-profits, businesses and leaders. **Best of History Websites** Best of History Web Sites is an award-winning portal that contains annotated links to over 1200 history web sites as well as links to hundreds of quality K-12 history lesson plans, history teacher guides, history activities, history games, history quizzes, and more. BOHWS has been recommended by The Chronicle of Higher Education, The National Council for the Social Studies, The British Library Net, The New York Public Library, the BBC, Princeton University, -- and many others. **Bhabha Atomic Research Centre** A premier multi-disciplinary Nuclear Research Centre of India having excellent infrastructure for advanced Research and Development with expertise covering the entire spectrum of Nuclear Science and Engineering and related areas. **Technologies - Symposia - Publications** **Biomedical Research Directory** Provides a list of full service, oncology-focused contract research organizations with a passion for providing value-driven, quality solutions to the pharmaceutical and biotech industry. **BizCommunity** Bizcommunity.com launched in 2001 and since then has grown in every way - in scope, offerings, range of products, portals, size and acceptance in the marketplace. Today, we are the B2B site of choice in South Africa and Africa for anyone wanting to know the who, what, where and why of what's happening in the advertising, marketing, media, retail and related sectors. More than 3,199,000 website pages are read each month. Bizcommunity.com has 30 main sections, each perfect for targeted advertising: Advertising, Branding, Cinema, CRM, CSI, Design, Digital, Direct Marketing, Education & Training, Eventing, Exhibitions, Magazines, Marketing, Mobile, Media, Newspapers, Online Media, Out Of Home, Printing, Production, Promotions, Public	= = ORGANIZATION

Relations, Radio, Recruitment, Research, Retail, Sales, Sponsorship, TV and Youth Marketing.

BNET

BNET provides working professionals with the tools, advice, and insight they need to succeed in today's workplace. This isn't a site for those who merely punch the clock: It's for people who are committed to nurturing their own excellence, who believe in the meaning of work, and who know that a fulfilling career is an excellent way to make personal ambitions come true. **Today - Management - Work Life - Strategy - Insight - Industries - Business Library - Video**

Canadian Social Research Links

Serving up links for the social research community since 1997, containing an elaborate list of social research and allied organizations in Canada, arranged sector wise.

Central Drug Research Institute

The Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI) was established under the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, an autonomous registered Society of the Government of India, as a centre of excellence dedicated to drug research. **Research Area - Publications - Business Opportunities - Directory - Awards**

Central Electrochemical Research Institute

The institute works on a gamut of problems covering all facets of electrochemical science and technology: Corrosion Science and Engineering, Electrochemical Materials Science, Functional Materials and Nanoscale Electrochemistry, Electrochemical Power Sources, Electrochemical Pollution Control, Electrochemicals, Electrodics and Electrocatalysis, Electrometallurgy, Industrial Metal Finishing, and Computer Networking and Instrumentation. The institute provides a single and unique canopy under which all aspects of electrochemistry and related areas are researched in their dimensions. CECRI's activities are directed towards development of new and improved products and processes as well as novel innovations in electrochemical science and technology. CECRI runs several projects in collaboration with laboratories from within and outside India.

Centre for Business Research

The Centre for Business Research (CBR) is an independent research institution within the University of Cambridge. It began originally as the Small Business Research Centre, and to this day, the study of smaller enterprises remains a key area of research.The CBR is a multi-disciplinary centre. Our research is uniquely well informed as it draws on expertise in Cambridge University departments ranging from the Faculties of Economics and Politics, Law, and Social and Political Sciences, the

Departments of Geography and Land Economy, the Manufacturing Engineering Group within the Centre of Engineering, to the Judge Business School. Increasingly, we work in international collaboration. **People - News - Search - Publications - Research - Events**

Centre for Internet Research

The Center for Internet Research (TCFIR) is a transdisciplinary research organization created with the purpose of systematically investigating the vast intersection of Internet technology and the human experience. It is the ultimate objective of TCFIR to not only advance pure scientific understanding of the Internet but to also produce practicable technologies and knowledge that will help to shape the future of the Internet. TCFIR welcomes the participation and contributions of the worldwide community of Internet scholars.

Centre for Policy Research

CPR is an independent and non-partisan research institute and think tank. Its main objectives are to provide thought leadership and creative solutions to address pressing intellectual and policy issues. It is one of the 27 national social science research institutes recognized by the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), Government of India. It is set apart by its multi-disciplinary approach and unique blend of scholarship and practical expertise. CPR's faculty have considerable impact on policy and public debates. **Focus Areas - Publications - Seminars - Conferences**

Centre for Research on Globalization

The Centre for Research on Globalisation (CRG) is an independent research organization and media group of writers, scholars, journalists and activists. The CRG is based in Montreal. It is a registered non profit organization in the province of Quebec, Canada. In addition to the Global Research website, the Centre is involved in book publishing, support to humanitarian projects as well as educational outreach activities including the organization of public conferences and lectures. The Centre also acts as a think tank on crucial economic and geopolitical issues. The Global Research webpage at **www.globalresearch.ca** publishes news articles, commentary, background research and analysis on a broad range of issues, focusing on social, economic, strategic and environmental processes.

Chemical Research Society of India

The Chemical Research Society of India (CRSI) was established in the early part of 1999 as part of the 50th Anniversary of the Country's Independence. The society was established with the following objectives [a] To recognise, promote and foster talent in Chemistry and Chemical Sciences. [b] To popularise Chemistry in general [c] To improve the quality of Chemical Education at all levels. [d] To recognise and honour lifetime achievement in chemical research through awards,

grants, etc. [e] To organise conferences, seminars, workshops, symposia and similar other programmes to facilitate and promote research in all branches of Chemistry, etc.,

Clute Institute for Academic Research

The Clute Institute for Academic Research was originally founded in 1985 as Western Academic Press for the purpose of disseminating the latest scientific research on various business-related topics. Starting with *Journal of Applied Business Research* in 1985, the Clute Institute has become known for publishing quality academic research, as well as hosting great conferences.

Council of American Survey Research Organization [CASRO]

Founded in 1975, the Council of American Survey Research Organizations (CASRO) represents over 300 companies and market research operations in the United States and abroad. CASRO's "Research Career Development" initiative reaches out to colleges and universities with information and resources to attract the best and brightest students and to make the survey research profession a career of choice.

Council of European Social Science Data Archieves

CESSDA is an umbrella organisation for social science data archives across Europe. Since the 1970s the members have worked together to improve access to data for researchers and students. CESSDA research and development projects and Expert Seminars enhance exchange of data and technologies among data organisations. Collectively the constituent CESSDA member organisations serve some 30,000+ social science and humanities researchers and students within the European Research Area each year, providing access to 25,000 data collections, delivering over 70,000 data collections per annum and acquiring a further 1,000 data collections each year.

Council of Scientific & Industrial Research

Business – Collaborations – R&D Outputs – Events – Library – Tenders – Project Initiatives – Research Publications

Cryptology Research Society of India

Set up in 2001, The Cryptology Research Society of India is a scientific assembly made up of academics, researchers, specialists, students and institutions who are interested in promoting the science and technology of Cryptology and Data Security and related theory and applications in India.

CUPPA

The College of Urban Planning and Public Affairs is a nationally recognized innovator in education, research, and engagement in support of the nation's cities and metropolitan areas. Our adherence to our unique blend of basic research, university-community engagement, policy analysis, and profession-based graduate programs

attracts the best and brightest students and reinforces the connections between our research centers and our academic programs. **Survey Research Laboratory - Jobs - News - Publications**

Data & Research [World Bank]

Data website – Research website – Projects – Operations – News - Publications

Decision Analyst

Decision Analyst obtained its corporate charter from the State of Texas in late summer of 1978. The firm was founded by Jerry W. Thomas and officially opened for business in September 1978 with one full-time employee. Data Preparation and Data Tabulation Departments were added in April 1981. Software development began in September 1982. The Data Collection Department began in November 1982.

The American Consumer Opinion® mail panel was launched in early 1986 and converted to an online panel in early 1997. In 1999 three additional online panels were added: Technology Advisory Board, Physicians Advisory Council®, and Contractor Advisory Board®. The Executive Advisory Board® was added in 2000, Imaginators® in 2002 and the Medical Advisory Board™ in 2003.

Today, the firm has more than 175 employees and serves an array of Fortune 500 and other companies in the U.S., Canada, Western Europe, Latin America and Asia. The company is vertically integrated, from data collection through computer tabulation and analytic functions. **Research Services - Analytical Consulting - Economic Analysis - Market Intelligence - Innovation Services - Library - Marketing Research Glossary - Market Research White Papers**

Defense Research and Development Organization

Defense Research & Development Organisation (DRDO) works under Department of Defense Research and Development of Ministry of Defense. DRDO dedicatedly working towards enhancing self-reliance in Defense Systems and undertakes design & development leading to production of world class weapon systems and equipment in accordance with the expressed needs and the qualitative requirements laid down by the three services. DRDO is working in various areas of military technology which include aeronautics, armaments, combat vehicles, electronics, instrumentation engineering systems, missiles, materials, naval systems, advanced computing, simulation and life sciences. **Technology Areas - Procurements - Publications - Conferences - Defense Science Forum**

Department of Scientific & Industrial Research

Industrial R&D Promotion Programs - Technology Management Program - Consultancy Promotion Program - Publications

Department of Science & Technology

India is one of the top-ranking countries in the field of basic research. Indian Science has come to be regarded as one of the most powerful instruments of growth and development, especially in the emerging scenario and competitive economy. In the wake of the recent developments and the new demands that are being placed on the S&T system, it is necessary for us to embark on some major science projects which have relevance to national needs and which will also be relevant for tomorrow's technology. The Department of Science & Technology plays a pivotal role in promotion of science & technology in the country. The department has wide ranging activities ranging from promoting high end basic research and development of cutting edge technologies on one hand to service the technological requirements of the common man through development of appropriate skills and technologies on the other.

Dept of Hr Education [MHRD]

Open Universities - Distance Mode - Higher education - Scholarships - Technical Education

Digital World Research Centre

Digital World Research Centre (DWRC) aims to develop and apply a process of user-centred innovation in digital technology for the consumer market, based on the interplay of user, design, business and technology research. We also strive to apply technology for social benefit through various forms of inclusive research and design. **Research Projects - PhD Projects - Publications**

Diksha Research India

Diksha Research is a full fledged *Research organization* emerging in the field of online research. Diksha delivers a wide range of research solutions to clients belonging to *finance, automation, automobile, government, FMCG, Media, Publishing, public relations, transportation, healthcare* and various other industries. We offer client specific, custom designed as well as general research solutions to suit all kinds of requirements of the customers. We use unique methodology to provide accurate, reliable, speedy, cost effective *Research reports services* to our clients. We strive to provide high quality services to our customers using the updated technologies

EC Joint Research Centre

Activities - Collaborations - Press - News & Events

Economic & Social Research Council

The ESRC began in 1965 as the Social Science Research Council, comprising social science committees covering 14 disciplines ranging from anthropology to statistics. In 1983 the council was restructured under the new name of Economic and Social Research Council, focusing on six research areas: economic affairs, education and

human development, environment and planning, government and law, industry and employment, and social affairs.

Educational Institutes & Universities in India

Higher education - Engineering education - Medical education - Courses & Programs - Details state-wise - Entrance examinations - Admissions

ESOMAR

ESOMAR is the world organisation for enabling better research into markets, consumers and societies. With 5,000 members in 100 countries, ESOMAR's aim is to promote the value of market and opinion research in illuminating real issues and bringing about effective decision-making. To facilitate this ongoing dialogue, ESOMAR creates and manages a comprehensive programme of industry-specific and thematic conferences, publications and communications as well as actively advocating self-regulation and the worldwide code of practice.

European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes

Networking - Programs - Training - Publications - Events - News

European Conference of Transport Research Institute

Activities - Publications - Working Groups - Task Forces - Seminars/Conferences - ECTRI database

European Research Institute for Social work

Research - Publications - Web Journal - News - Events - Conferences - Academic Information Centre

European Research Institute on Cooperative and Social Enterprises

Research - Training - Networking - Projects - Achieve - Conferences - Seminars

European Institute for Comparative Cultural Research

Research - Projects - Concept Building - Case studies - Policy Analysis - News

European Union

History - Member countries - Institutions & Bodies - Policies & Activities - Documentation Centre - Media Centre

EuroMed Research Business Institute

The European-Mediterranean region has experienced rapid market environmental changes over recent years. The challenges and threats to academics, practitioners, researchers and governments of the region often have distinct differences to those experienced in other geographic areas in the world. The EuroMed Research Business Institute (EMRBI) aims *to* contribute to and share the understanding of different business environments and trends in the region through research, teaching and consulting. It also seeks to provide an updated overview of the emerging business

practices and stimulate and nourish dialogue in the countries of the region and neighboring countries.

EUROPA

EUROPA is the portal site of the European Union (http://europa.eu). It provides up-to-date coverage of European Union affairs and essential information on European integration. Users can also consult all legislation currently in force or under discussion, access the websites of each of the EU institutions and find out about the policies administered by the European Union under the powers devolved to it by the Treaties.

Ezilon.Com

Regional Directories & Search Engines - Guides to easily access relevant information with emphasis on world regions.

Faculty of 1000 Medicine

Faculty of 1000 Medicine is a unique online service that helps you stay informed of high impact articles and access the opinions of global leaders in medicine. Its distinguished faculty of over 2400 of the world's top clinicians and researchers select, rate and evaluate the most important and influential articles, presenting a continuously updated, authoritative guide to the medical literature that matters.

Forest Ecosystem Research Network of Sites

The Forest Ecosystem Research Network of Sites (FERNS) is a national network of major forest research installations located in each ecosystem across Canada. The installations are focused on the study of sustainable forest management practices and ecosystem processes at the stand level. Normally, they have a substantial research history developed with many disciplines and interest groups. FERNS network promotes world class forest research based on ecosystems and sustainable forest management and provides a forum for information exchange and data sharing. FERNS was initiated by Natural Resources Canada – the Canadian Forest Service in the mid 1990s.

FundsnetServicesOnline

Fundsnet Online Services, one the most comprehensive Fundraising & Grantwriting information sites of its kind on the Internet today, is a privately owned Web site created in 1996 for the purpose of providing Nonprofit Organizations, Colleges and Universities with information on financial resources available on the Internet. Our popularity has been attained through "fresh" content, and a pro-active marketing strategy. Presently, 40% of our visitors represent a college or university, 30% a nonprofit organization, and the remaining are either consultants, grant writers, or college/high school students. We estimate that 70% of our visitors return to our site to obtain the information we provide, and 80% of all visitors are women.

Gallup Organization

Gallup has studied human nature and behavior for more than 75 years. Gallup's reputation for delivering relevant, timely, and visionary research on what people around the world think and feel is the cornerstone of the organization. Gallup employs many of the world's leading scientists in management, economics, psychology, and sociology, and our consultants assist leaders in identifying and monitoring behavioral economic indicators worldwide. Gallup consultants help organizations boost organic growth by increasing customer engagement and maximizing employee productivity through measurement tools, coursework, and strategic advisory services. Gallup's 2,000 professionals deliver services at client organizations, through the Web, at Gallup University's campuses, and in more than 40 offices around the world.

Global Mapping International

Global Mapping International is a non-profit organization dedicated to furthering the cause of world evangelization through applied mission research, mapping and publishing.

GoI Directory

Executive - Legislature - Judiciary - States & UTs - Institutions/Organizations - International Presence

Governmental Research Association [US]

The Governmental Research Association, founded in 1914, is the national organization of individuals professionally engaged in governmental research. The purpose of the Association is to encourage individuals and organizations to engage in governmental research in the general interest. Governmental research involves the collection, analysis, and distribution of factual information on governmental activities to citizens and officials for the improvement of government and the reduction of its cost.

GreenBook

Comprised of over 400 research categories, these indexes permit the listing companies to highlight the marketing research services they offer, the audiences they cover and the markets they serve. The companies listed in these indexes provide coverage ranging from internet/online, advertising, brand and media research, to specialization in major industries such as financial, healthcare, retail, technology and telecommunications.

Heritage Foundation

Founded in 1973, The Heritage Foundation is a research and educational institution—a think tank—whose mission is to formulate and promote conservative public policies based on the principles of free enterprise, limited government, individual freedom, traditional American values, and a strong national

defense. **Healthcare - Rule of Law - Protect America - Enterprise & Free Markets - Education - American Leadership**

Higher Education in India

Engineering Colleges, state-wise - NITs - IITs - IIMs

HusserlPage

Contains the most comprehensive list of organizations devoted to phenomomenological research,
consult the Organization of Phenomenological Organizations.

ICMR

ICMR, is now involved in a number of activities related to business research, case study development, and courseware preparation. Since its inception, ICMR has developed textbooks and workbooks in over 40 management subjects. ICMR has also developed one of the largest collections of case studies in India, with over 1000 case studies in various functional areas of management. In addition to the IBS® these cases are now being used by many of the leading universities and business schools around the world. Several ICMR case studies have also been included in leading international management textbooks. Many of these case studies are also available for purchase from the European Case Clearing House, the world's largest online repository of case studies. ICMR also publishes several monthly magazines/journals in association with other units of IUP. These magazines and journals, like the Effective Executive, E-Business and Case Folio, carry in-depth articles on contemporary business issues.

India Business Directory

Companies - Industry - Stocks - Finance - Travel - Software - Cement - Banking - Insurance - Automobile - Investment - Jute - Metal - Pharmaceutical - Sugar- Dairy - FertiNlizer - Petrochemical - Hotel - Paper & Pulp - Retail

India Image

GoI directory - Tenders India - Business Portal - Districts of India - Other Websites

India Research Press

India Research Press/TARA Press is a collectively run book publisher with support of Authors and Editors. Since their founding, they have tried to meet the needs of readers who are exploring, or are committed to the politics of change. Their goal is to publish books that encourage critical thinking and constructive action on the key political, cultural, social, economic and ecological issues shaping life in the Indian Sub-continent and in the world. In this way, they hope to give expression to a wide diversity of democratic and social movements.

India Urban Portal

India Urban Portal is a knowledge collaborative platform that enhances the availability of quality urban information. The goal is to provide an entryway (portal) to urban information, and creates a network, community and resource that provide qualified, trusted, and verifiable information and contacts. The purpose of the portal is to improve access to information thus facilitating the knowledge -sharing and collaborating process. The portal will serve as an urban information and interactive center serving the informational needs of various communities of users. This section provides links to the Central Government Organizations, Urban Local Bodies, Development Authorities, NGOs, Research Organizations and International Organisations etc. for networking among themselves for cross learning and knowledge sharing. **Projects - Best Practices - Data Resources - Gallery - News - Events - Network - eNewsletter**

Indian Bank's Association

Members - Retail Banking - Social Banking - Wholesale Banking - Publication - Seminars - Customer Care

Indian Council of Cultural Relations

Indian Cultural Centres abroad - Happenings - Festivals - Conferences - Publications - Exhibitions - Cultural Delegations

Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education

Institutes/Cenres - FRI university - Museums - Publications - Workshop/Conference - Newsletter - Photo Gallery

Indian Council of Historical Research

Regional Centres – Library & Document Centre – Journals – Publications - News

Indian Council of Jurists

eLibrary - eJournal - eLearning - Cyber Law - Conference - Law Schools - International bodies

Indian Council of Medical Research

ICMR scientists - Extramural Research Projects - Publications - Grants - Institutes - Conferences/Symposia - News

Indian Council of Philosophical Research

Academic Programs - Publications - Journal - Achieves - Seminars/Workshops - Cultural Exchange Programs

Indian Council of Social Science Research

Research Projects - Fellowships - International Collaboration - Research Survey/Publications - Journal - Newsletter

Indian Council of World Affairs

Events - Library - Publications - Research - Conference

Indian Institute of Advanced Study

Research Areas - Areas of Study - Fellowship - Visiting Professors/Scholars - Seminars - Library - Publications

Indian Institute of Science

Established in 1909 – General Info – External Interaction – Facilities – Library – eJournals – Research – Online Resources

Indian Legal Information Institute

Cyber Law - eLibrary - eLearning - eJournal - Glossary - Judgments - Supreme Court and High Courts - Law Universities

Indian Scientific & Industrial Research

CSIR - List of all research organizations under CSIR with their website

Indian Space Research Organization

The objective of ISRO is to develop space technology and its application to various national tasks. ISRO has established two major space systems, INSAT for communication, television broadcasting and meteorological services, and Indian Remote Sensing Satellites (IRS) system for resources monitoring and management. ISRO has developed two satellite launch vehicles, PSLV and GSLV, to place INSAT and IRS satellites in the required orbits

Insurance Companies in India

Top Insurance companies - Life Insurance companies - Home Insurance companies - Medical Insurance companies - General Insurance companies

Institute for Development and Research in Banking Technology

The Research and Development activities of the Institute are aimed at improving Banking Technology in the country. While addressing the immediate concerns of the Banking Sector, the Research at the Institute is focused towards anticipating the future needs and requirements of the sector and developing technologies to address them. IDRBT is also collaborating with Academic Institutions and Research Organisations in India such as the Indian Institute of Technology, Mumbai, Indian Institute of Technology Madras, University of Hyderabad, and also teaming up with Institutions abroad such as Queensland University of Technology, Australia, for promoting higher education, research and development in Banking Technology in India. The Institute is actively involved in the development of various standards and systems for Banking Technology, in coordination with the Reserve Bank of India, Indian Bank's Association, Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, Government of India, and the various high-level committees constituted at the

industry and national levels. **Research Areas - Research Projects - Research Centres - Research Fellowships - Consultancy - IDRBR Products**

Institute for Plasma Research

Institute for Plasma Research is an autonomous Physics research institute, involved in research in various aspects of plasma science including basic plasma physics, research on magnetically confined hot plasmas and plasma technologies for industrial applications.

Institute for Public Relations

The Institute for Public Relations is an independent nonprofit organization that builds and documents research-based knowledge in public relations, and makes this knowledge available and useful to practitioners, educators, researchers and their clients. We were chartered in 1956 as the Foundation for Public Relations Research and Education. This report reviews the highlights of our 50-year dedication to *the science beneath the art of public relations™*.

Institute of Mathematical Sciences

The Institute of Mathematical Sciences (IMSc) is a national institute for fundamental research in frontier disciplines of the mathematical and physical sciences: Theoretical Computer Science, Mathematics, and Theoretical Physics.

Institutes & Centres under ICAR

Agriculture universities - Research Institutes - News & Events - Publications - Network Projects

Interactive Marketing Research Organization[IMRO]

A worldwide association of researchers dedicated to providing an open forum for the discussion of best practices and ethical approaches to research being conducted via the Internet. **News - Memberships - Professional Ethics/Standards - Professional Development**

International Affairs

Lists international organizations relating to international affairs such as Centre for Nonproliferation Studies, Carnegie Council of Ethics and International Affairs, etc. **Educational Institutions - Publications - US Government - Other National Governments - International Organizations - International Business - Career in International Affairs**

International Agency for Research on Cancer

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) is part of the World Health Organization. IARC's mission is to coordinate and conduct research on the causes of human cancer, the mechanisms of carcinogenesis, and to develop scientific strategies for cancer prevention and control. The Agency is involved in both

epidemiological and laboratory research and disseminates scientific information through publications, meetings, courses, and fellowships.

International Biopharmaceutical Association

International Biopharmaceutical Association is a world-wide incorporated organization. It brings together biopharmaceutical and clinical research institutions and organizations from different countries for reflection and action on common concerns and collaborates with various international, regional and national bodies active in biopharmaceutical industry and clinical research. Its services are available to organizations, institutions and authorities concerned with biopharmaceutical industry and clinical research, as well as to individual policy and decision-makers, specialists, administrators, researchers, educators and students.

International Brain Research Organization

The International Brain Research Organization (IBRO) was founded in 1961 in response to the growing demand from neuroscientists in many countries for the creation of a central organization that would cut across world boundaries and improve communication and collaboration among brain researchers. IBRO is an international organization dedicated to the promotion of neuroscience and communication between brain researchers around the world with special emphasis on assisting young investigators in the developing world. Over the years, IBRO has set up a number of programmes to stimulate international contacts in brain research.

International Cell Research Organization

The International Cell Research Organization was founded on 22 June 1962 in UNESCO House as a non-governmental organization specifically designed to assist UNESCO in the implementation of its cell biology program. Since UNESCO's mission is to promote international understanding and peace by means of education, science and culture, it welcomed the consensus on biological sciences as an opportunity to start an intensive program of cooperation with the help of the relevant segment of the international scientific community.

International Centre for Scientific Research

Created in 1998 (J.O of the 17th of October 1998), the International Center for Scientific Research (CIRS) is an international scientific organization, created to foster and promote all aspects of science and scientific research. It aims at the largest audience : specialists, researchers, students as well as everyone interested in science. In 1999, the CIRS created an internet portal of scientific websites, that has since become a valuable worldwide reference. The totality of the information offered in the CIRS websites is freely accessible, according to its ethics and its mission. The CIRS is recognized as a professional organization (SIREN : 424 516 433 – APE : 911C). **News - Organizations - Researchers - Journals - Books.**

International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
Research themes - Flagship products - Publications - Learning Opportunities - Happenings - Newsroom

International Development Research Centre
IDRC is a Canadian Crown corporation that works in close collaboration with researchers from the developing world in their search for the means to build healthier, more equitable, and more prosperous societies.

International Health Economics Association
The International Health Economics Association was formed to increase communication among health economists, foster a higher standard of debate in the application of economics to health and health care systems, and assist young researchers at the start of their careers. **Member Directory - IHEA Congress - Jobs - Conferences - Associated Journals**

International Labour Organization
Labour standards - Official Meetings - Events & Campaigns - Projects - Publications & Research - Databases

International Mental Health Research Organizations [IMHRO]
The International Mental Health Research Organization is committed to funding research and raising awareness to help people with brain disease, and, ultimately, find cures for schizophrenia, depression and bipolar disorder. **News - Events - Online Community - Volunteer - Donate Now.**

International Monetary Fund
Research – Country Info – Data & Statistics – Publications – News – Key Issues – IMF Blog – Featured Events – Glossary

International Network on Personal Meaning
The INPM is dedicated to advancing health, spirituality, peace and human fulfillment through research, education and applied psychology with a focus on the universal human quest for meaning and purpose. We do this through articles on meaningful living, providing a source for research on meaning and existentialism, and information on meaning centred counselling and therapy for students and practioners.

International Organization for Standardization [ISO]
Standards development - News & Media - Products - ISO Magazines - Education & Training

International Research Foundation for Development
Regional Networks – Conferences – Events – Publications - Membership

International Research Institute for Climate and Society

Regions – Resources – Topics – Data Library – News – Events - Projects

International Rice Research Institute

Established in 1960, we are among the largest non-profit agricultural research centers in Asia, with headquarters in the Philippines and offices in 14 nations. Supported by donors and partners around the globe, we are known as the home of the Green Revolution in Asia. We help feed almost half the world's population. Our mission is to reduce poverty and hunger, improve the health of rice farmers and consumers, and ensure that rice production is environmentally sustainable. **Seeds - Know-how - Education - Publications - News & Events - Rice Policy - Rice Photos**

International School of Information Science

The Internet Archive is a complete snapshot of all web pages on every website since 1996 till today. Since the average lifetime of a page on the Internet is 100 days, this snapshot is retaken every two months. The Internet Archive at BA includes the web collection of 1996 to 2006. It represents 1.5 petabytes of data stored on 880 computers. The entire collection is available for free access to researchers, historians, scholars, and the general public. **Digital Library - News Bulletin - Press Releases - Newspaper Archives - Conferences - Workshops - Lectures - Publications - Research Papers - Image Gallery - Presentations**

International Union of Forest Research Organizations[IUFRO]

IUFRO is a non-profit, non-governmental international network of forest scientists, which promotes global cooperation in forest-related research and enhances the understanding of the ecological, economic and social aspects of forests and trees.

IriS International Research Institutes

Promotional Research - Business & Industrial Research - Social Research - Omnibus Surveys - Centralized data-analysis

Links to Major Institutes in India

All Types – educational, sports, languages, information, technology, foreign trade, etc

Links to British Organizations

All Types - Political, charitable, societal, religious, research, financial, commercial, legal, judicial, governmental, etc.

MACRO

Multicentre Academic Clinical Research Organization, [MACRO] is a one-of-a-kind partnership that represents an innovative academic collaboration in clinical research to expedite the clinical trial process.

Materials Research Society

Founded in 1973, MRS now consists of over 15,100 members from the United States -- as well as nearly 70 other countries. The Society is different from that of single discipline professional societies because it encourages communication and technical information exchange across the various fields of science affecting materials. MRS sponsors two major annual Meetings offering approximately 75 topical symposia. The Society recognizes professional and technical excellence, conducts symposium tutorials, and encourages technical interaction among college students through University Chapters, and among materials professionals through regional Sections. MRS also promotes communication exchange through publication of symposium proceedings, MRS Bulletin, Journal of Materials Research, and other publications, databases and videotapes related to current research activities. MRS works closely with other materials organizations around the world, and is an Adhering Body of the International Union of Materials Research Societies (IUMRS). MRS is dedicated to excellence and welcomes diversity. Its activities and programs are open to all individuals regardless of race, color, creed, religion, gender, disability, veteran status, sexual preference or national origin.

Market Research World

Market Research World (MRW) previously Market Research Portal (MRP) offers a host of online resources and research related articles relevant to market research buyers, researchers, newcomers to the industry, students and individuals with an interest in the market research industry. The site has been developed and managed by a UK market research agency: DJS Research Ltd. However, the website is owned and operated by Research Portals Ltd. The site is run on a not for profit basis, investing earned revenue to improve this resource for all users. We now have over 3,000 different users visiting the site daily, making this one of the largest Market Research Resource Portal sites on the web. Visitors mainly come from the UK or the United States of America. Other visitor traffic comes from various countries including: Ireland, India, South Africa, Germany, Singapore, Hong Kong, China, Spain, Greece, Italy, Canada, Australia, The Netherlands and New Zealand.

MERLOT

Multimedia **E**ducational **R**esource for **L**earning and **O**nline **T**eaching [MERLOT] is a free and open online community of resources designed primarily for faculty, staff and students of higher education from around the world to share their learning materials and pedagogy. MERLOT is a leading edge, user-centered, collection of peer reviewed higher education, online learning materials, catalogued by registered members and a set of faculty development support services. MERLOT's strategic goal is to improve the effectiveness of teaching and learning by increasing the quantity and quality of peer reviewed online learning materials that can be easily incorporated into faculty designed courses. **Communities - Learning Materials - Arts - Business - Education -**

Humanities - Mathematics & Statistics - Engineering & Technology - Social Sciences

MRS

With members in more than 70 countries, MRS is the world's largest association serving all those with professional equity in provision or use of market, social and opinion research, and in business intelligence, market analysis, customer insight and consultancy. MRS has a diverse membership of **individuals** at all levels of experience and seniority within agencies, consultancies, support services, client-side organisations, the public sector and the academic community. It also serves MRS Company Partners agencies, suppliers of support services, buyers and end-users – of all types and scale who are committed throughout their **organisations** to supporting the core MRS values of professionalism, research excellence and business effectiveness.

MS Swaminathan Research Foundation

MS Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF) was registered in 1988 as a non-profit Trust. The basic mandate of MSSRF is to impart a pro-nature, pro-poor and pro-women orientation to a job-led economic growth strategy in rural areas through harnessing science and technology for environmentally sustainable and socially equitable development. MSSRF is doing research in the following five areas: Coastal Systems Research, Biodiversity and Biotechnology, Ecotechnology and Sustainable Agriculture, Reaching the Unreached, and Education, Communication, Training and Capacity Building. The Foundation is known for its emphasis on bottom-up participatory approach, which places people before technology.

NASA

The Mission of National Aeronautics and Space Administration is to pioneer the future in space exploration, scientific discovery and aeronautics research. To do that, thousands of people have been working around the world -- and off of it -- for 50 years, trying to answer some basic questions. What's out there in space? How do we get there? What will we find? What can we learn there, or learn just by trying to get there, that will make life better here on Earth? **News - Multimedia - Missions - For Students - For Public - For Educators - For Policymakers**

National Academies

Adviser to the nation [US] on Science, Engineering and Medicine. The National Academies perform an unparalleled public service by bringing together committees of experts in all areas of scientific and technological endeavor. These experts serve *pro bono* to address critical national issues and give advice to the federal government [US] and the public. **National Academy of Sciences - National Academy of Engineering - Institute of Medicine - National Research Council.**

National Academies Press

The National Academies Press (NAP) was created by the National Academies to publish the reports issued by the National Academy of Sciences, the National Academy of Engineering, the Institute of Medicine, and the National Research Council, all operating under a charter granted by the Congress of the United States. The NAP publishes more than 200 books a year on a wide range of topics in science, engineering, and health, capturing the most authoritative views on important issues in science and health policy. The institutions represented by the NAP are unique in that they attract the nation's leading experts in every field to serve on their award-winning panels and animal nutrition.

National Business Research Institute

NBRI is dedicated exclusively to the business of survey research. We know which variables drive productivity, profitability, and customer satisfaction, and use this knowledge to add value to your study. Because we do one thing, and do it well, Clients make the greatest strides forward when they call on us. NBRI has over 20 years of experience in conducting scientific, psychological research for businesses. We have identified the issues (survey topics) that are universal to all organizations. And, we have thousands of standardized survey questions that have been used by thousands of organizations and millions of people. These questions are pure, concise, and actionable. NBRI has benchmarking data for all of these survey questions, so Clients immediately know if their scores are high, low, or average. **Reports - Surveys - Clients - Resources - FAQ**

National Centre for Antarctic & Ocean Research

The National Centre for Antarctic & Ocean Research (NCAOR) was established as an autonomous R & D Institution of the Department of Ocean Development (DOD) on the 25th May 1998. With a mission mandate that is quite challenging, the Centre is designated as the nodal organisation for the co-ordination and implementation of the Indian Antarctic Programme, including the maintenance of India's permanent station in Antarctica. **Research & Development - Scientific Programs - Researchers' Profile - Publications**

National Centre for Vocational Education Research

The National Centre for Vocational Education Research (NCVER) is a not-for-profit company owned by the Commonwealth, state and territory ministers responsible for training. It is unique in Australia's education system. It is responsible for collecting, managing, analysing, evaluating and communicating research and statistics about vocational education and training (VET). **Catalogue - News & Events - Resources - Links - Work in Progress**

National Council for Teacher Education

The National Council for Teacher Education, in its previous status since 1973, was an

advisory body for the Central and State Governments on all matters pertaining to teacher education, with its Secretariat in the Department of Teacher Education of the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT). The main objective of the NCTE is to achieve planned and coordinated development of the teacher education system throughout the country, the regulation and proper maintenance of Norms and Standards in the teacher education system and for matters connected therewith. **Notices - Publications - Tenders - Online activities - Governance - Downloads - Feedback - Related Links**

National Council of Applied Economic Research

NCAER has done pioneering research work in areas of applied economics with an emphasis on policy analysis and application of modern quantitative techniques to development issues, regional development and planning, household income, consumption, savings /investment and energy. **Research Areas - Publications - Library - Resources - Media & Public Affairs**

National Council of Educational Research and Training

In 1961, the Government of India established the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) as an autonomous organization to assist and advise the governments at the Centre and in States in the implementation of their policies for education, especially to bring about qualitative changes in school education and teacher preparation. Over the years, he Council has evolved into a unique organization, with its increasing range of activities that has influenced school education in India. **Faculty Profile - Programmes - Publications - Announcements - Scholarships**

National Gandhi Museum

Literature Centre – Film shows – News – Events – Library – Photo section – Other links - Galleries

National Informatics Centre

Services – Projects – Products – Awards – Tenders – eGovernance Bulletin – Other Links - Newsletter

National Institute of Drug Abuse

NIDA's mission is to lead the Nation in bringing the power of science to bear on drug abuse and addiction. This charge has two critical components. The first is the strategic support and conduct of research across a broad range of disciplines. The second is ensuring the rapid and effective dissemination and use of the results of that research to significantly improve prevention, treatment and policy as it relates to drug abuse and addiction.

National Institute of Malaria Research

The primary task of the Institute is to find short term as well as long term solutions

to the problems of malaria through basic, applied and operational field research. The Institute also plays a key role in man power resource development through trainings/workshops and transfer of technology. The major areas of research carried out over the years are on mosquito fauna surveys, development of genetic and molecular markers for important malaria vectors and parasites, cytotaxonomic studies identifying major vectors as species complexes and laboratory and field studies to examine the biological variations among sibling species, development of molecular identification techniques for sibling species, monitoring of insecticide resistance through space and time, preparation of action plans, etc. have yielded valuable information. Field evaluation of new insecticides, biolarvicides, insecticide-impregnated bed nets, drugs and parasite diagnostic kits have provided new armament to malaria control. Many of these have found place in national malaria control programme.

National Portal of India

Government of India – Info for Citizens – Info for NRIs – Who's who – Policies – Press Releases, etc

National Research Council

The National Research Council (NRC) functions under the auspices of the National Academy of Sciences (NAS), the National Academy of Engineering (NAE), and the Institute of Medicine (IOM). The NAS, NAE, IOM, and NRC are part of a private, nonprofit institution that provides science, technology and health policy advice under a congressional charter signed by President Abraham Lincoln that was originally granted to the NAS in 1863. Under this charter, the NRC was established in 1916, the NAE in 1964, and the IOM in 1970. The four organizations are collectively referred to as the National Academies.

The mission of the NRC is to improve government decision making and public policy, increase public education and understanding, and promote the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge in matters involving science, engineering, technology, and health. The institution takes this charge seriously and works to inform policies and actions that have the power to improve the lives of people in the U.S. and around the world.

National Science Foundation [US]

The National Science Foundation (NSF) is an independent federal agency created by Congress in 1950 "to promote the progress of science; to advance the national health, prosperity, and welfare; to secure the national defense…" With an annual budget of about $6.9 billion (FY 2010), we are the funding source for approximately 20 percent of all federally supported basic research conducted by America's colleges and universities. In many fields such as mathematics, computer science and the

social sciences, NSF is the major source of federal backing. **Funding - Awards - Discoveries - News - Publications - Statistics**

National Stock Exchange of India Ltd

The National Stock Exchange of India Limited has genesis in the report of the High Powered Study Group on Establishment of New Stock Exchanges. It recommended promotion of a National Stock Exchange by financial institutions (FIs) to provide access to investors from all across the country on an equal footing. Based on the recommendations, NSE was promoted by leading Financial Institutions at the behest of the Government of India and was incorporated in November 1992 as a tax-paying company unlike other stock exchanges in the country.

NetVet

Contains a list of Veterinary and Animal Science Research Organizations.

Networked Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations [NDLTD]

The Networked Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations (NDLTD) is an international organization dedicated to promoting the adoption, creation, use, dissemination and preservation of electronic analogues to the traditional paper-based theses and dissertations. This website contains information about the initiative, how to set up Electronic Thesis and Dissertation (ETD) programmes, how to create and locate ETDs, and current research in digital libraries related to the NDLTD and ETDs.

Nokia Research Centre

Nokia Research Center (NRC) is chartered with exploring new frontiers for mobility, solving scientific challenges to transform the converging Internet and communications industries. Current research focuses on the areas of rich context modeling, user interface, high performance mobile platforms, and cognitive radio.

Operational Research Society of India

It was founded in 1957 to provide a forum for the Operational Research Scientists as well as an avenue to widen their horizon by exchange of knowledge and application of techniques from outside the country. To further that end, the Society is affiliated to the International Federation of Operational Research Societies (IFORS). The Society publishes a quarterly journal OPSEARCH, which brings out high quality and state of the art papers in Operational Research. The journal enjoys a wide spectrum of readership both in the India and aboard covering academics, professionals as well as industrial / service sector organisations.

PERFUSE

PERFUSE is an Academic Research Organization (ARO) with over 20 years of leadership in the design and conduct of Phase 1-4 NIH, industry and investigator initiated clinical trials that eventuate in publications in prestigous peer review

journals and regulatory approval. We offer trial management, core laboratory, statistical and educational services. PERFUSE created www.wikidoc.org, the world's largest textbook of medicine.

PRA International

PRA International is a global Clinical Research Organization providing services through all phases of clinical development. We specialize in oncology, CNS, respiratory/allergy, cardiovascular and infectious diseases. PRA has supported over 2,100 clinical trials in more than 75 countries on 6 continents through our global offices. PRA's therapeutic expertise, global reach, and project experience with local knowledge enable our project teams to deliver consistent and on time performance for our clients.

Ranking Web of World Business Schools

Top 400 - Top USA - Top Europe - Rank by Country - Directory - Best Practices - Links - Glossary

Ranking Web of World Hospitals

Top 1000 - Top USA – Top Asia – Top Europe – Top Africa – Best Practices - Links

Ranking Web of World Research Centres

List – 300 US & Canada Institutes – Research Councils – Best Practices – Glossary

Ranking Web of World Universities

Top 6000 – Top USA – Top Asia – Top Europe – Country Scoreboard – Best Practices – Glossary

RELIEF International

Founded in 1990, Relief International provides emergency, rehabilitation and development services that empower beneficiaries in the process. RI's programs include health, shelter construction, education, community development, agriculture, food, income-generation, and conflict resolution. RI employs an innovative approach to program design and a high quality of implementation performance in demonstrating deep and lasting impact in reducing human suffering worldwide

Research Councils UK

Welcome to the website for Research Councils UK, the strategic partnership of the UK's seven Research Councils. Each year the Research Councils invest around £2.8 billion in research covering the full spectrum of academic disciplines from the medical and biological sciences to astronomy, physics, chemistry and engineering, social sciences, economics, environmental sciences and the arts and humanities. Many activities are undertaken collectively and this site aims to give comprehensive and up to date information on the progress of cross-Council activities and to provide a portal into individual Councils support for research, training, knowledge transfer

and public engagement. Follow the left hand links to find out more. The About the Research Councils menu provides links to information on how the Research Councils operate and the role they play in helping to deliver Government's objectives for science and innovation. Follow the About RCUK menu to find out more about how the Councils work together, for example in providing submissions to consultations and Parliamentary inquiries.

Research Information Network

They work in partnership with their our founders and other key stakeholders in the library, information and research communities to:

- **develop the evidence base on the behaviours, perceptions and information needs of researchers**
- **provide authoritative advice and guidance to the research community and others**
- **promote change in research information policies and services**
- **broker relationships with key groups in research communications**

Research Triangle Park

The Research Triangle Park was founded in January 1959 by a committee of government, university, and business leaders as a model for research, innovation, and economic development. By establishing a place where educators, researchers, and businesses come together as collaborative partners, the founders of the Park hoped to change the economic composition of the region and state, thereby increasing the opportunities for the citizens of North Carolina. The vision was to provide a ready physical infrastructure that would attract research oriented companies. The advantage of locating in RTP would be that companies could employ the highly-educated local work force and be proximate to the research being conducted by the state's research universities. Currently, there are more than 170 research and development related organizations in RTP. The original parcel of land that made up RTP in 1959 consisted of 4,400 acres. Through the years, the Foundation acquired more land, surpassing 5,500 acres by 1979 and totaling nearly 7,000 acres presently. In the same period, the Park's developed space has increased from only 200,000 square feet in 1960 to more than 22.5 million square feet in 2009.

RTI International

RTI International is one of the world's leading research institutes, dedicated to improving the human condition by turning knowledge into practice. Our staff of more than 2,800 provides research and technical expertise to governments and businesses in more than 40 countries in the areas of health and pharmaceuticals, education and

training, surveys and statistics, advanced technology, international development, economic and social policy, energy and the environment, and laboratory and chemistry services.

Regional Medical Research Centre

Situated at Port Blair in Andaman & Nicobar Islands, the Regional Medical Research Centre, a permanent institute of the Indian Council of Medical Research, conducts research on diseases and health related topics relevant to Andaman & Nicobar Islands with special emphasis on the health problems of indigenous primitive tribes. **Thrust Areas - Projects - Publications - Training**

Research Organizations in India

List of more than 45 research organization with their websites, address, contact numbers, emails, and brief profiles

Reserve Bank of India

It regulates the issue of Bank Notes and keeping of reserves with a view to securing monetary stability in India and generally to operate the currency and credit system of the country to its advantage. **Organization & Function - Notifications - Database - Publications - Press Releases**

ScienceLinksJapan

Contains information about Science & Technology, Universities, Institutes, Ministries & other Organizations, EJournals, etc

ScholarshipsIndia

Indian scholarships - International scholarships - International fellowships - Advice on Scholarships - Links to other major educational institutions, competitive examinations, etc

ScholarsipsInternational

Scholarships for Women - International Scholarships - PhD Scholarships - Post-doctoral Scholarships - Asian scholarships - African scholarships - European Scholarships - American Scholarships - Search in Universities.

Securities and Exchange Board of India

The Securities and Exchange Board of India was established on April 12, 1992 in accordance with the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, "…..to protect the interests of investors in securities and to promote the development of, and to regulate the securities market and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto".

Smithsonian Institution

Welcome to the Smithsonian Institution, the world's largest museum complex and

research organization composed of 19 museums, 9 research centers, and the National Zoo.

Social Science Research Network

Social Science Research Network (SSRN) is devoted to the rapid worldwide dissemination of social science research and is composed of a number of specialized research networks in each of the social sciences. Each of SSRN's networks encourages the early distribution of research results by publishing submitted abstracts and by soliciting abstracts of top quality research papers around the world. We now have hundreds of journals, publishers, and institutions in **Partners in Publishing** that provide working papers for distribution through **SSRN's eLibrary** and abstracts for publication in SSRN's electronic journals.

South India Textile Research Association

It is an autonomous scientific research organization registered in May 1951 under the Societies Registration Act (XXI) of 1860. It is governed by a Council of Administration consisting of twenty-six members who include representatives of the Industry, the Central and State Governments and the scientists from reputed Institutions. **Research & Development - Testing Services - Consulting Services - Training Programs - Publications**

Tata Institute of Fundamental Research

The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research is an autonomous Institute under the umbrella of the Department of Atomic Energy of the Government of India. They do basic research in pN Physics, chemistry, biology, mathematics and computer science. They have campuses in Mumbai, Pune and Bangalore and research facilities in various other places in India. They offer master's and doctoral programs in their fields of work.

Telethon Institute for Child Health Research

The Telethon Institute for Child Health Research is one of the largest, and most successful medical research institutes in Australia. Founding Director Professor Fiona Stanley leads a dedicated team of more than 450 staff and students. Established in 1990, the Institute was among the first to adopt a multidisciplinary approach to major health issues: clinical research, laboratory sciences and epidemiologists all under the one roof, to tackle complex diseases and issues in a number of ways

Thermodynamic Research Laboratory

Data, Property Calculation Websites

The Energy and Resources Institute

TERI was formally established in 1974 with the purpose of tackling and dealing with the immense and acute problems that mankind is likely to face within in the years

ahead [a] on account of the gradual depletion of the earth's finite energy resources which are largely non-renewable and [b] on account of the existing methods of their use which are polluting. The strength of the Institute lies in not only identifying and articulating intellectual challenges straddling a number of disciplines of knowledge but also in mounting research, training and demonstration projects leading to development of specific problem-based advanced technologies that help carry benefits to society at large.

Top Companies in India

More than 600 companies across industry verticals: Automobiles, Aviation, Construction and Real Estate, Consumer Durables, Banking and Finance, FMCG, IT, ITES, Media & Advertising, Petrochemicals, Pharmaceuticals, Power, Retail, Telecom

Tuberculosis Research Centre

Research Activities - Collaborative Studies - Facilities - Links - PhD Programs - Publications - Symposia/Workshops

Union of International Associations

International Organizations - Multi-organization - International Congresses/Meetings/Conferences - WWW Resources

Unites Nations

Global Issues – Conferences, Events, Meetings – Resources & Services – News – Library – Bookshop – Databases – Publications – Member States

Universities Worldwide

More than 8000 universities in 200 countries - Searchable database of Universities around the world ! Universities Countrywise – Comparison of Universities – Other educational links

University for Peace

Headquartered in Costa Rica, the United Nations-mandated University for Peace was established in December 1980 as a Treaty Organization by the UN General Assembly. To ensure academic freedom, the University was established under its own Charter, approved by the General Assembly. UPEACE is not subject to UN regulations and is directed by its own Council of renowned personalities with expertise in peace and security matters. This has allowed the University to move rapidly and to innovate, focusing its new, rigorous academic programme on the fundamental causes of conflict through a multidisciplinary, multicultural-oriented approach.

University Grants Commission

National Facilities - Inter-University Centres - Academic Staff Colleges - Regulations - Faculty Developments - Major Research Projects - Professional Councils - Deemed University - State Universities

UN instraw

Gender, Peace & Security - Issues - Research - Capacity building - Opportunities

UN System in India

Activities, Programs and Initiatives of UN with Indian government and other agencies in India

US 360 degree

List of US Universities, Cities, Counties, States, Newspapers, Governors, TV stations, etc

WACRA

Founded in 1984, the World Association for Case Method Research & Case Method Application (WACRA®) evolved from contacts of professors, researchers, policy-makers, professionals and business executives into a worldwide interdisciplinary organization. These individuals shared the common interest of studying and applying the Case Method in research, teaching, planning, training and development.

WAITRO

The World Association of Industrial and Technological Research Organizations (WAITRO) is an independent, non-governmental and not-for-profit association established in 1970 to promote and encourage co-operation among industrial and technological research and development organizations (RDOs). It was founded under the auspices of the United Nations system and has consultative status with many of its specialized agencies. The Association currently has 160 members in 80 countries and co-operates with over 500 other institutes and international agencies worldwide. **Databases - News - Achieves - Resources - Links - Downloads - Polls & Surveys**

Welding Research Institute

Welding Research Institute (WRI) was established in November 1975 by Government of India with UNIDO and UNDP assistance under the management of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Tiruchirappalli, India. WRI has been constantly interacting with world renowned institutions for updating the knowledge base on latest technologies and assimilating experience.This Institute has been established to cater to the welding needs of the Indian welding industries and for contributing to the growth of welding and allied technologies. **Research & Development - Consultancy & Services - Technology Transfer - Events - Facilities**

WIPO

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations. It is dedicated to developing a balanced and accessible international intellectual property (IP) system, which rewards creativity, stimulates innovation and contributes to economic development while safeguarding the public

interest. WIPO was established by the WIPO Convention in 1967 with a mandate from its Member States to promote the protection of IP throughout the world through cooperation among states and in collaboration with other international organizations. Its headquarters are in Geneva, Switzerland. **Program Activities - Resources - News&Events - Case Studies - Multimedia - Publications**

World Agroforestry Centre

Agroforestry is uniquely suited to address the need to grow more food and biomass for fuel while sustainably managing agricultural landscapes for the critical ecosystem services they provide. It can serve as a means of curbing greenhouse gas emissions by slowing forest conversion to farmland and sequestering more carbon in trees on farms. With over three decades of work with smallholder farmers in Africa, Asia and Latin America, and strategic alliances with advanced laboratories, national research institutions, universities and non-government organizations, the World Agforestry Centre is uniquely positioned to address global challenges. **Research - Publications - Databases - Library - Online Journals**

World Bank

The World Bank is a vital source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries around the world. Our mission is to fight poverty with passion and professionalism for lasting results and to help people help themselves and their environment by providing resources, sharing knowledge, building capacity and forging partnerships in the public and private sectors.

We are not a bank in the common sense; we are made up of two unique development institutions owned by 186 member countries: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA).

Each institution plays a different but collaborative role in advancing the vision of inclusive and sustainable globalization. The IBRD aims to reduce poverty in middle-income and creditworthy poorer countries, while IDA focuses on the world's poorest countries.

Their work is complemented by that of the International Finance Corporation (IFC), Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) and the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes(ICSID). **Data & Research – Projects & Operations – News – Newsletters – Publications – Topics**

World Business Research

WBR is the world's biggest large-scale conference company and part of the PLS group, one of the world's leading providers of strategic business intelligence with 16 offices worldwide. Our conference divisions consistently out-perform their industry

sector competitors on the quality of the events we produce and the relationships we nurture with both delegates and sponsors. Every year over 10,000 senior executives from Fortune 1000 companies attend over 100 annual conferences – a true "Who's Who" of today's corporate world. From Automotive events in Bucharest to Logistics conferences in Arizona and Finance summits in Hong Kong, WBR is dedicated to exceeding the needs of its customers around the world.

World Economic Forum

The World Economic Forum is an independent, international organization incorporated as a Swiss not-for-profit foundation. We are striving towards a world-class corporate governance system where values are as important a basis as rules. Our motto is 'entrepreneurship in the global public interest'. We believe that economic progress without social development is not sustainable, while social development without economic progress is not feasible. **Initiatives - Communities - Events - Media**

World Health Organization

WHO is the directing and coordinating authority for health within the United Nations system. It is responsible for providing leadership on global health matters, shaping the health research agenda, setting norms and standards, articulating evidence-based policy options, providing technical support to countries and monitoring and assessing health trends. In the 21st century, health is a shared responsibility, involving equitable access to essential care and collective defence against transnational threats. **Health Topics - Publications - Data & Statistics - Projects & Programs - Events - Features**

World Heritage Centre

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) seeks to encourage the identification, protection and preservation of cultural and natural heritage around the world considered to be of outstanding value to humanity. What makes the concept of World Heritage exceptional is its universal application. World Heritage sites belong to all the peoples of the world, irrespective of the territory on which they are located. **The List - News - Events - Publications - Resources - Activities**

World Intellectual Property Organization

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations. It is dedicated to developing a balanced and accessible international intellectual property (IP) system, which rewards creativity, stimulates innovation and contributes to economic development while safeguarding the public interest. WIPO was established by the WIPO Convention in 1967 with a mandate from its Member States to promote the protection of IP throughout the world through cooperation among states and in collaboration with other international

	organizations. Its headquarters are in Geneva, Switzerland. **IP Services - Resources - Events & News - Program Activities** **World Nuclear Association** Nuclear Research Centres - Publications - Reactor Database - World Nuclear News - Nuclear Transport **World Nuclear University** The World Nuclear University is a global partnership committed to enhancing international education and leadership in the peaceful applications of nuclear science and technology. Operationally, the WNU is a public-private partnership. **WNU Network - WNU Programs - Publications - WNA Nuclear Energy Index.** **WorldPoultry** Gateway to the World Poultry Industry - **News - Events - Magazine - Processing** **World Research Centres** Currently 11456 institutions in 229 countries and territories are listed. The index is organized by countries and fields, to avoid too long a download. Included are economics departments research centers and institutes in universities, as well as finance ministries, statistical offices, central banks, think tanks, and other non-profit institutions where mainly economists are working. **World Resources Institute** Climate - Energy - Transport - People & Ecosystem - Publications - News - Governance & Access	
	!~~~ORGANIZATIONS~~~!	

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WorldBook	ResearchMindedness
	Resource for Business

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!~~~~WORLD ~~~~!

W O R L D	In the era of globalization, getting to know about the countries of the world, their political environment, geographical position, countries' policies in respect of transnational business, trade, economy, etc is becoming more and more relevant to people who are in the helm of affairs, especially to academicians, that too Researchers. Academic research had contributed tremendously to the development of the thought-process of the human race and offered immense impact on the lives of mankind. Also what the world bodies and governments think, plan, facilitate and fund the research activities on a continuous basis is a very serious matter that all academic researchers should endeavour to know and understand. A study about for the peaceful, nonviolent coexistence of nations, for cultural diversity and cultural identity, and the free flow of information and knowledge across national, cultural and religious boundaries would act as a catalyst for the global research activities. Following is the cluster of in-depth information culled from several authoritative sources like UNO, IMF, EU, & CIA covering the fields of politics, economics, trade, military, fiscal, geography, religion, culture, population, language, etc,. Some of the links provide an interesting comparison of nations on several areas/fields. Researchers are expected to derive ample benefits and use from these web links. Coverage envelops all the countries of the world. ---------- ---------- **Countries & Regions** Source from the World Bank – Activity by Country – Other country Info such as, Climate change, energy, Financial Crisis, Food Crisis, Governance & Anticorruption, etc., **Countries of the World** 21 years of world facts - From the USA CIA World Factbooks, the United Nations Statistical Office, The Library of Congress Country Studies and other sources.s **Country Information** Source from the International Monetary Fund – IMF Reports and Publications country wise – [On this site, the term "country" does not in all cases refer to a territorial entity that is a state as understood by international law and practice. As used here, the term also covers some territorial entities that are not states.	W O R L D

Dependent territories of member countries are listed alphabetically followed by a description of the constitutional relationships with their member countries.]

Encyclopedia of Nations

It is a complete source for detailed information about one hundred ninety three countries in the world, information about the United Nations and the associated agencies, and World Leaders.

Interactive World Map

To view the map you will need Macromedia Flash Player. This may already be installed on your computer but if the map does not open you will need to visit the Macromedia website to download a free version of Macromedia Flash Player.

Nation Master

A massive central data source and a handy way to graphically compare nations. NationMaster is a vast compilation of data from such sources as the CIA World Factbook, UN, and OECD. Using the form above, one can generate maps and graphs on all kinds of statistics with ease.

Nations Online

A portal to the countries of the world. Made to improve cross-cultural understanding and global awareness through information. A statement for the peaceful, nonviolent coexistence of nations, for cultural diversity and cultural identity, and the free flow of information and knowledge across national, cultural and religious boundaries.

Portals to the World

Links to electronic resources from around the world. *Portals to the World* contains selective links providing authoritative, in-depth information about the nations and other areas of the world. They are arranged by country or area with the links for each sorted into a wide range of broad categories. The links were selected by Area Specialists and other Library staff using Library of Congress selection criteria.

StateMaster

Information from various primary sources such as the US Census Bureau, the FBI, and the National Center for Educational Statistics. More than just a mere collection of various data, it goes beyond the numbers to provide you with visualization technology like pie charts, maps, graphs and scatter plots. Has thousands of map and flag images, state profiles, and correlations.

US Government

State Department's Bureau of International Information Programs (IIP) engages international audiences on issues of foreign policy, society and values to help

create an environment receptive to U.S. national interests. IIP communicates with foreign opinion makers and other publics through a wide range of print and electronic outreach materials published in English, Arabic, Chinese, French, Persian, Russian, and Spanish. IIP also provides information outreach support to U.S. embassies and consulates in more than 140 countries worldwide.

WorldAtlas

List of countries – Interactive atlas, continents, countries, etc. – Comprehensive details of each country

World Countries

Maps - Flags - Time Zone Map - World Capitals - Country Statistics - Languages - Religions - Population - History - Geography - Economy - Ethnicity/race

World Factbook

Info available from the records of Central Intelligence Agency [CIA] USA, an independent US Government agency responsible for providing national security intelligence to senior US policymakers - Provides US's views of the countries in the world.

World Population

World population – World regions – Important links to websites relating to country details – National anthems and Flags – World City Guides

World Statesmen

World Statesmen.org is an online encyclopedia of the leaders of nations and territories. The goal of this site is to provide researchers with detailed lists of leaders, chronologies, flags, national anthems and maps to give an in-depth portrait of polities past and present.

!~~~~WORLD ~~~~!

Research Terms

A priori contrasts

A special class of test used in conjunction with the F test i.e., specifically designed to test the hypotheses of the experiment of the study (in comparison to hoe or unplanned test)

ABAB design

Multiple intervention design in which the experimental manipulation occurs at least twice with an intervening period in which to observe the effect of the withdrawal of the initial manipulation, also called a reversal design.

Abstract

A brief summary of the research study. [#] Brief summary that appears at the beginning of most social research reports; can be retrieved by an abstracting service.

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Acceptance criterion

The maximum number of defective items that can be found in the sample and still allow acceptance of the lot.

Acceptance sampling

A statistical procedure in which the number of defective items found. In a sample is used to determine whether a lot should be accepted or reflected.

Accuracy The

To which bias is absent from the sample- the underestimates and the overestimates are balanced among members of the sample (i.e., no systematic variance)

Action research

A methodology with brain storming followed by sequential trial – and error top discover the most effective solution to a problem; succeeding solutions are tired the desired results are achieved used with complex problems about which title is known.

Active factors

Those independent variables (IV) the researcher can manipulate by causing the subject to receive on treatment level or another.

Activity analysis >>>> **Process Analysis.**

Adjusted multiple coefficient of determination

A measure of the goodness of fit of the estimated multiple regression equation that adjusts for the number of independent variables in the model and thus avoid overestimating the impact of adding more independent variables.

Administrative question

A measurement question that identifies the participant, interviewer, interview location (nominal data)

Aggregate

A group of persons that have certain traits or characteristics in common without necessarily having any direct social connection with one another. For example, "all female physicians" is an aggregate; Gross National Income is an aggregation of data about individual incomes.

Aggregate-level data

Based on grouped data using a spatial or temporal unit of analysis.

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Alpha level

The significance level. Specifically, alpha is the Type I error, or the probability of concluding that there is a treatment effect when in reality there is not.

Alpha problem

Difficulty of deciding whether to reject the null hypothesis when a few statistically significant results are produced by many inferential statistical tests.

Alpha

In tests of statistical significance, the alpha level indicates the Probability of committing a Type I error; in estimates of internal consistency, a reliability coefficient, as in Cronbach alpha. [#] Probability of wrongly rejecting a null hypothesis; usually set by researcher before the study (by consensus .05 unless otherwise indicated).

Alternative hypothesis (H1)

That a difference exists between the simple parameter and the population statistics to which it is compared: the logical opposite of the null hypothesis used in significance testing [#] The hypothesis concluded to be true if the null hypothesis is rejected. [#] A specific statement of prediction at states you will accept happen in your study.

Ambiguities a projective technique (imagination exercise)
Where participants imagine a brand of applied to are different product (e.g., a tied dog food or Marlboro cereal), and then describe it's a tributes and position.

Analysis of covariance
Statistical procedure for adjusting posttest scores for pretest group differences.

Analysis of variance (ANOVAs)
Tests the null hypothesis that the means of several independent populations are equal; test a statistic is the F ration; when you need K- independents samples tests. [#] A statistical test for comparing mean scores among 3 or more groups

Analysis
The process of synthesizing data to answer the research question

ANCOVA (Analysis of Covariance)
An analysis that estimates the difference between the groups on the posttest after adjusting for differences on the pretest.

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Anonymity
The assurance that no one, including the researchers, will be able to link data to specific individual. [#] A research condition in which no one, including the researcher, knows the identities of research participants.

ANOVA (Analysis of variance)
An analysis that estimates the difference between groups on a posttest. The ANOVA could estimate the difference between a treatment and control group (thus being equivalent to the t-test) or can examine both main and interaction effects in a factorial design.

ANOVA table
A table to summaries the analysis of variance computations and results. It contains columns showing the source of variation, the sum of squares, the degrees of freedom, the mean square, and the F values.

Applied research
That addresses existing problems or opportunities. [#] It is a research done for an express purpose to solve an identified problem. [#] Research undertaken with the intention of applying the results to some specific problem, such as studying the effects of different methods of law enforcement on crime rates. One of the biggest differences between applied and basic research is that in applied work the research questions are

most often determined, not by researchers, but by policy makers or others who want help. Types of applied research include evaluation research and action research.

Arbitrary scales
Universal practice of ad hoe scale development used by instrument designers to create scales that are highly specific to the practice or object being studied.

Archives
Ongoing records kept by institutions of society.

Area chart
A graphical presentation that displays total frequency, .group frequency, and time series chart or surface chart.

Area random sampling >>> cluster random sampling

Area sampling
A cluster sampling technique applied to a population with well-defined political or natural boundaries: population is divided into homogeneous cluster from which a single-stage or multistage sample is drawn.

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Argument
Statement that explains, interprets, defends. challenges, or explores meaning.

Artifact correlation
Where distinct subgroups in the data combine to give the impression of one.

Assent
Agreement by an individual not competent to give legally valid informed consent (*e.g.*, a child or cognitively impaired person) to participate in research.

Assignable cause
Variations in process outputs that are due to factors such as machine tools wearing out, incorrect machine settings, poor-quality raw materials, operator error and so on. Corrective action should be taken when assignable causes of output variation are detected.

Association
The process used to recognize and understand patterns in data and then used to understand and exploit natural patterns.

Asymmetrical relationship
In which we postulate that change in one variable (IV) is responsible for change in another variable (DV).

Atomistic Fallacy: The fallacy one commits when making inferences about groups or aggregates from individuals (see **Ecological Fallacy**).

Attenuation
Effect of measurement error or unreliability in reducing the apparent magnitude of association of two variables.

Attitude a learned
Stable predisposition to respond to oneself. Other person, objects or issues in a consistently favorable or unfavorable way.

Attribute
A specific value of a variable. For instance, the variable sex or gender has two attributes: male and female.

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Attrition
Loss of subjects from a study over time. [#] Loss of study participants during a study. Attrition can be a threat to the internal validity of a study, and it can change the composition of the study sample.

Audience
Characteristics and background of the people or groups for whom the secondary source was created: one of the five factors used to evaluate the value of a secondary source.

Authority
The level of data and the credibility of a source as indicated by the credentials of the author and publisher: one of five factors used to evaluate the value of a secondary source.

Authority figure
A projective technique (imagination exercise)where participants are asked to imagine that the brand or product is an authority figure and to describe the attributes of the figure.

Autocorrelation
Correlation in the errors that arises when the error terms at successive points in time are related.

Automatic interaction detection(AID)
A data partitioning procedure that searches up to 300 variable for the single best predictor of a dependent variable.

Autonomic system
Portion of human nervous system including two subsystems, the sympathetic and the parasympathetic, the former of which controls certain bodily responses indicating emotion.

Autonomy
The personal capacity participants should possess in research conditions to consider alternatives, make choices, and act without undue influence or interference of others.

Average linkage
Method evaluates the distance between two clusters by first finding the geometric center of each cluster and then computing distance between the two centers.

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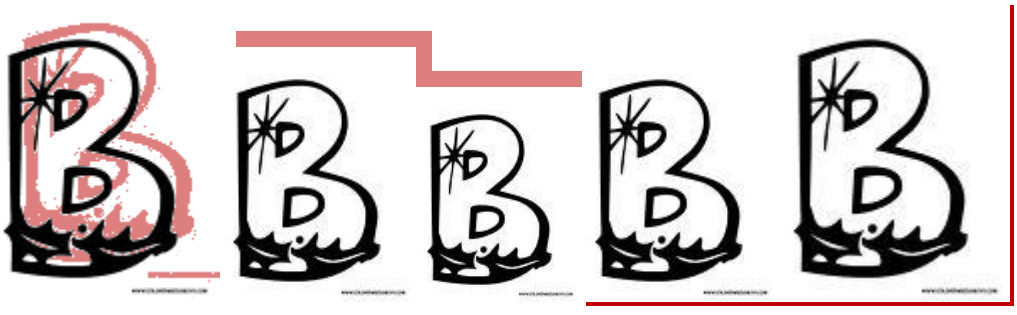

Backward elimination
Sequentially removing the variable from a regression model that change R^2 the least: See >>> Forward selection and Stepwise selection.

Balanced rating
Has an equal number of categories above and below the midpoint or an equal number of favorable/unfavorable response choices.

Band >>> **Predication and Confidence Bands**

Bar chart
A graphical presentation techniques that represents frequency data as horizontal or vertical bars: vertical bars are most often used for time series and quantitative classifications (histograms, stacked bar, and multiple-variable charts are specialized bar charts).

Bar code
Technology employing labels containing electronically read vertical bar data codes.

Bar graph
A graphical device for depicting data that have been summarized in a frequency distribution, relative frequency distribution or percent frequency distribution.

Basic requirements of probability
Two requirements that restrict the manner in which probability assignments can be made : (1) for each experimental outcome E_i we must have $0<=P(E_i)<=1$: (2) considering all experimental outcomes, we must have $P(E_1)+ P(E_2)+\ldots\ldots+ P(E_3) = 1$.

Basic research >>> Pure Research.

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Bayesian statistics
Uses subjective probability estimates based on general experience rather than on data collected

Bell curve
Smoothed histogram or bar graph describing the expected frequency for each value of a variable. The name comes from the fact that such a distribution often has the shape of a bell.

Beneficence An ethical principle that requires an obligation to protect research participants from harm. The principle of beneficence can be expressed in two general rules: (1) do not harm; and (2) protect from harm by maximizing possible benefits and minimizing possible risks of harm.

Benefit A valued or desired outcome; an advantage.

Benefit chain >>> **Laddering.**

Beta weights
Standardized regression coefficient where the size of the number reflects the level of influence X exerts on Y.

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Between–subjects design
Experimental design in which the contrast between differently treated groups measures the treatment effect.

Bias
It is a loss of balance and accuracy in the use of research methods. It can creep into research via the sampling frame, random sampling, or non-response. It can also occur at other stages in research, such as while interviewing, in the design of questions, or in the way data are analyzed and presented. Bias means that the research findings will not be representative of, or generalisable to, a wider population. [#] That part of the deviation of the observed score from the true value of the construct being measured that is unchanging or tends in one direction (as distinct from randomly varying error which sums to zero over enough cases)

Biased Sample
A sample that is not representative of the population from which it was drawn (>>> **Representative Sample**).

Bibliography (bibliographic database)
A secondary source that help locate a book, article , photograph, etc.

Binomial probability distribution
A probability distribution showing the probabilities in a binomial experiment.

Binomial probability function
The function used to compute probabilities in a binomial experiment.

Binominal experiment
A probability experiment having the following four properties : consisting of n identical trials, and independent trials.

Biographical Research
A narrative approach to research is primarily qualitative, and includes gathering/ using data in the form of diaries, stories and life histories.

Bivariate Analysis
Pertaining to two variables only.

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Bivariate association
Association between two variables.

Bivariate correlation analysis
A statistical technique to assess the relationship of two continuous variables measured on an interval or ratio scale.

Bivariate normal distribution
Data are from a random sample where two variables are normally distributed in a joint manner.

Blind
Technique of avoiding experimenter expectancy by concealing assignments of subject from researcher or of avoiding demand characteristic by concealing assignment of subject from subject. When both subject and experimenter are blind to the assignment, the study is called 'double blind". [#] When participants do not know if they are being exposed to the experimental treatment.

Blocking
The process of using the same or similar experimental units for all treatments. The purpose of blocking is to remove a source of variation from the error term and hence

provide a more powerful test for a difference in population or treatment means. [#] Dividing subjects into groups based on a measured independent variable.

Boolean operators

Connecting words such as and or that can identify overlapping or non-overlapping sets of information.

Bound on the sampling error

A number added to and subtracted from a point estimate to create an approximate 95% confidence interval. It is given by two times the standard error of the point estimator.

Box plot

A graphical summary of data. A box, drawn from the first to the third quartiles, shows the location of the middle 50% of the data. Dashed lines, called whiskers, extending from the ends of the box show the location of data values greater than the third quartile and data values less than the first quartile.

Boyes' theorem

A method used to compute posterior probabilities.

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Branch

Technique that skips irrelevant questions and directs the interviewee to the next appropriate item.

Branched question

A measurement question sequence determined by the participant's previous answer(s): the answer to one question assumes other questions have been asked or answered and directs the participant to answer specific questions that follow and skip other questions: branched questions determine question sequencing.

Brand mapping

A projective technique(type of semantic mapping) where participants are presented with different brands and asked to talk about their perception, usually in relation to several criteria. They may also be asked to spatially place each brand on one or more semantic maps.

Briefing

A short presentation to a small group ,where statistics constitute much of the content.

Buffer question
A neutral measurement question designed chiefly to establish rapport with the participant (usually nominal data).

Business Intelligence System (BIS)
A system of ongoing information collection about events and trends in the technological ,economic , political and legal, demographic ,culture , social , and competitive arenas.

Business research
A systematic inquiry that provides information to guide business decisions, the process of determining, acquiring, analyzing and synthesizing, and disseminating relevant business data, information, and insights to decision makers in way that mobilize the organization to take appropriate action that, in turn maximize organizational performance.

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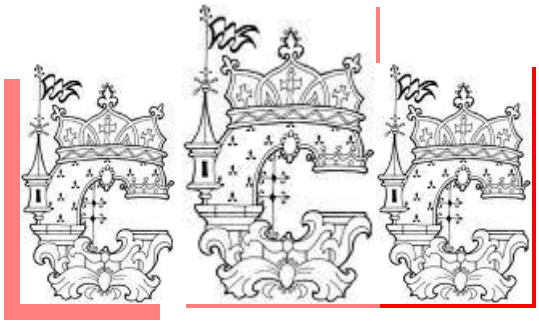

(Classic) Controlled Experiment

An experimental design with two or more randomly selected groups (an experimental group and control group) in which the researcher controls or introduces the independent variable and measures the dependent variable at least two times (pre- and post-test measurements).

C creativity session

Qualitative technique where an individual activity exercise is followed by a sharing /discussion session, where participants build on one another's creative ideas: often used with children: may be conducted before or during IDIs or group interviews: usually consists of drawing, visual compilation, or writing exercises.

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Call number

Identifying code numbers and letters by which an item can be located in a library.

Callback

Procedure involving repeated attempts to make contact with a targeted participant to ensure that the targeted participants is reached and motivated to participate in the study.

Canned experimenter

Standardization of experimental procedure by use of tape- recorded in structions.

Cartoons or empty balloons

A projective technique where participants are asked to write the dialog for a cartoonlike picture.

Case

The entity or thing the hypothesis talks about. [#] Unit of analysis, usually individual subject for whom measures are collected on each variable.

Case study (case history)
A methodology the combines individual and (sometimes) group interviews with record analysis and observation: used to understand events and their ramifications and processes: emphasizes the full contextual analysis of a few events or condition and their interrelations for a single participant: a type of pre-experimental design (one-shot case study). [#] A research strategy that focuses on one case (an individual, a group, an organization, etc.) within its social context during one time period. [#] It is the presentation of data about a single setting or event. It is not a method of research as such because the data being offered can have been gathered using a variety of different methods (questionnaire, observation, and so forth). It is predominantly a description, and is usually based on a qualitative data set, though statistics such as survey findings may be incorporated.

Categorization
For this scale type, participants put themselves or property indicates in groups or categories: also, a process for grouping data for any variable into limited number of categories.

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Causal forecasting methods
Forecasting methods that relate a time series to other variables that are believed to explain or cause its behavior.

Causal Hypothesis
A statement hypothesizing that the independent variable affects the dependent variable in some way.

Causal Relationship
A relationship where an independent variable affects a dependent variable in some way. [#] A cause-effect relationship. For example, when you evaluate whether your treatment or program causes an outcome to occur, you are examining a causal relationship.

Causal study
Research that attempts to reveal a causal relationship between variables.(A produces B or causes B to occur,)

Causal
Pertaining to a cause-effect relationship. [#] Pertaining to the generation of an effect.

Causation situation
Where one variable leads to a specified effect on the other variable.

Cause construct
Your abstract idea or theory of what the cause is in cause-effect relationship you are investigating.

Cell
In a cross-tabulation, subgroup of the data created by the value intersection of two (or more) variables: each cell contains the count of cases as well as the percentage of the joint classification.

Census
A count of all the elements in a population. [#] Survey of the entire population.

Central index
Database of publications searchable by the references or citations included in the articles.

Central limit theorem
A theorem that enables one to use the normal probability distribution to approximate the sampling distribution of the sample mean and sample proportion whenever the sample size is large. [#] The sample means of repeatedly drawn samples will be distributed around the population mean: for sufficiently large sample (i.e. n= 30 +), approximates a normal distribution. [#] Principle that the sampling distribution approached normality as the number of samples increases.

Central tendency
A measure of location, most commonly the mean, median, and mode. [#]An estimate of the center of a distribution of values. The most usual measures of central tendency are the mean, median and mode. [#] In descriptive statistics, the value of score best representing a group of scores (for example, the mean).

Centroid
A term used for the multivariate mean scores in MANOVA.

Chebyshev's theorem
A theorem applying to any data set that can be used to make statements about the proportion of items that must be within a specified number of standard deviations of the mean.

Checklist
A measurement question that poses numerous alternatives and encourages multiple unordered responses: see multiple-choice, multiple-response scale.

Children
Persons who have not yet attained the legal age for consent to treatment or procedures involved in the research, as determined under the applicable law of the jurisdiction in which the research will be conducted.

Children's panel
A series of focus group sessions where the same child may participate in up to three groups in one year, with each experience several month apart.

Chi-square –based measures
Test to detect the strength of the relationship between the variables tested with a chi-square test: phi, cramer's V and contingency coefficient C

Claim
A statement, similar to a hypothesis, which is made in response to the research question at hand, and that is backed up with evidence based on research.

Class midpoint
The point in each class that is halfway between the lower and upper class limits.

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Classical method
A method of assigning probabilities that assumes that experimental outcomes are equally likely.

Classification question
A measurement question that provides sociological-demographic variable for use in grouping participants answer (nominal, ordinal, interval,

Closed –ended questions
Items that can be answered from a few predetermined options.

Closed question / response
A measurement question that presents the participant with a fixed set of choices (nominal, ordinal, or interval data).

Closed-ended Questions
Survey questions that can only be answered in predetermined ways (for example, a scale of one to five measuring satisfaction with something).

Cluster analysis
Identifies homogeneous subgroups and then draws a sample from each subgroup, a single-stage or multistage design.

Cluster random sampling

A sampling method that involves dividing the population into groups called clusters, randomly selecting clusters, and then sampling each element in the selected clusters. This method is useful when sampling a population that is spread across a wide area geographically.

Cluster Sample

A probability sample that is determined by randomly selecting clusters of people from a population and subsequently selecting every person in each cluster for inclusion in the sample.

Cluster

Sample unit consisting of a group of elements, for example, a college or city.

Clustering

A technique that assigns each data record to a group or segment automatically by clustering algorithms that identify the similar characteristics in the data set and then partition them into groups.

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Clusters sampling

A probability sampling method in which the population is first divided into clusters and then one or more clusters are selected for sampling. In single-stage cluster sampling, every element in each selected cluster is sampled; in tow-stage cluster sampling, a sample of the elements in each selected cluster is collected.

Co linearity

When two independent variables are highly correlated: causes estimated regression coefficients to fluctuate widely, making interpretation difficult.

Code book

A written description of the data that describes each variable and indicates where and how it can be accessed.

Code of ethics

An organization's codified set of norms or standards of behavior that guide moral choices about research behavior; effective codes are regulative, protect the public interest, are behavior-specific, and are enforceable.

Codebook

The coding rules for assigning numbers or other symbols to each variable: a.k.a coding scheme. [#] Index that names the variables and specifies their location in the data set.

Coded Data
Refers to a way of recording material at data collection, either manually or on computer, for analysis. The data are put into groups or categories, such as age groups, and each category is given a code number. Data are usually coded for convenience, speed, computer storage space and to permit statistical analysis.

Codes
Numbers given to indicate specific data items as part of the process of preparing quantitative data for analysis. The Code Book sets out and labels all the codes in use in a particular piece of research. While this may be a separate document, prepared as part of the process on getting data ready for analysis, it may also be incorporated into the questionnaire itself or in the computer analysis process.

Coding
Assigning numbers or other symbols to responses so that they can be tallied and grouped into a limited number of categories. [#] The process of categorizing qualitative data.

Coefficient alpha
Reliability coefficient of length adjusted, inter-item or within-test consistency appropriate for tests with items with three or more answer options (KR- 20 statistic substitutes when items have two answer options).

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Coefficient of determination
A measure of the goodness of fit of the estimated regressing equation. It can be interpreted as the proportion of the variation in the dependent variable y that is explained by the estimated regression equation. [#] Transformation of r by squaring (r^2), which expresses a relations in PRE terms, that is percentage of the variance explained.

Coefficient of variation
A measure of relative variability for a data set, found by dividing the standard deviation by the mean and multiplying by 100.

Coefficients of determination (r^2)
The amount of common variance in X and Y, two variable in regression: the ratio of the line of best fit's error over that incurred by using the mean value of Y.

Cognitively Impaired
Having either a psychiatric disorder (*e.g.*, psychosis, neurosis, personality or behavior disorders, or dementia) or a developmental disorder (*e.g.*, mental retardation) that affects cognitive or emotional functions to the extent that capacity for judgment and

reasoning is significantly diminished. Capacity for autonomy and voluntary participation is thus impaired. Others, including people under the influence of or dependent on drugs or alcohol, those suffering from degenerative diseases affecting the brain, terminally ill patients, and persons with severely disabling physical handicaps, may also be compromised in their ability to make decisions in their best interests.

Cohort Study

A specific kind of trend study involving the study of a cohort over time. [#] Types of trend survey in which fresh samples are drawn and interviewed from the same subpopulation, known as a cohort and usually defined by birth year, as it ages.

Cohort

A group of people born within a given time frame or experiencing a life event at approximately the same time.

Command

In the context of an online catalog search, the part of the user's instructions and tells the computer the desired action, for example FIND.

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Common causes

Normal or natural variations in process outputs that are due purely to chance. No corrective action is necessary when output variations are due to common causes.

Communication approach

Involving questioning or surveying people (by personal interview, telephone, mail, computer, or some combination of these) and recoding their responses for analysis.

Communication study

The research questions the participants and collects their responses by personal means.

Comparative scale

A scale where the participant evaluates an object against a standard using numerical ,graphical, or verbal scale.

Comparison wise Type I error rate

The probability of a Type I error associated with a single pair wise comparison.

Compensation

Payment or medical care provided to participants injured in research; does not refer to payment for participation in research

Compensatory contamination
Problem of control subjects acquiring the experimental treatment through rivalry of diffusion; has the effect or reducing the difference between experimental and control conditions.

Compensatory equalization of treatment
A social threat to internal validity that occurs when the control group is given a program or treatment (usually by a well- meaning third party) designed to make up for or "compensate" for the treatment the program group gets. This threat diminishes the researcher's ability to evaluate the program effect by equalizing the group's experiences.

Compensatory program
A program given to only those who need it on the basis of some screening mechanism.

Compensatory rivalry
A social threat to internal validity that occurs when one group knows the program another group is getting and, because of that, develops a competitive attitude with the other group. Often it is the comparison group knowing that the program group is receiving a desirable program (e.g., new computers) that generates the rivalry.

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Competence
Used as a legal term to indicate a person's capacity to act on one's own behalf; a person's ability to understand information presented, to realize the consequences of acting (or not acting) on that information, and to make a choice

Complementary inference
This is when the results of two strands of a mixed methods study provide two different but non-conflicting conclusions or interpretations.

Complete within-subjects design
Multiple intervention design in which each subject receives all possible orders of the experimental manipulations.

Completely randomized design
An experimental design in which the treatments are randomly assigned to the experimental units.

Completion rate
Proportion of the sample that is successfully contacted and interviewed.

Component
Sorts a projective technique where participants are presented with flash cards containing components features and asked to create new combinations.

Compound item
Question that consists of two or more components.

Computer- assisted interview (CAI):
Technique in which the interviewer reads questions from a computer and inputs the answers directly to the computer; either for telephone interviewing (CATI) or personal interviewing (CAPI)

Computer-administered telephone
Survey a telephone survey via voice- synthesized Computer questions: data are tallied continuously.

Computer-assisted personal interview (CAPI)
A personal, face to face interview (IDI) with computer sequenced questions, employing visualization techniques: real-time data entry possible.

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Computer-assisted self-interview (CASI)
Computer-delivered survey that is self – administered by the participant.

Concealment
A technique in an observation study where the observer is shielded from the participant to avoid error caused by observer's presence: this is accomplished by one-way mirrors, hidden cameras, hidden microphones.etc.

Concept
A bundle of meaning or characteristics associated with certain concrete , unambiguous events ,objects, conditions, or situations.

Concept maps
Two dimensional graphs of a group's ideas where that are more similar are located closer together and those judged less similarly are more distant. Concept maps are often used by a group to develop a conceptual framework for research project.

Conceptual (or Inferential) Consistency
This refers to the degree to which the inferences are consistent with each other and with the known state of knowledge and theory.

Conceptual Framework
This is a consistent and comprehensive theoretical framework emerging from an inductive integration of previous literature, theories, and other pertinent information. Conceptual framework is usually the basis for reframing the research questions and for formulating hypotheses or making informal tentative predictions about the possible outcome of the study.

Conceptual scheme
The interrelationship between concepts and constructs.

Conceptual utilization
Evaluation use in which the research provides background information or clarification but does not actually guide the policy choices.

Conclusion validity
The degree to which conclusions your each about relationships in your data are reasonable.

Concordant
When a participant that ranks higher on one ordinal variable also ranks higher on another variable. the pairs of variables are concordant.

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Concurrent Mixed Method Design
This is a multistrand design in which both QUAL and QUAN data are collected and analyzed to answer a single type of research question (either QUAL or QUAN). The final inferences are based on both data analysis results. The two types of data are collected independently at the same time or with a time lag.

Concurrent Mixed Model Design
This is a multistrand mixed design in which there are two relatively independent strands/phases: one with QUAL questions and data collection and analysis techniques and the other with QUAN questions and data collection and analysis techniques. The inferences made on the basis of the results of each strand are pulled together to form meta-inferences at the end of the study. See also rules of integration.

Concurrent Nested Design
This is a concurrent mixed model design classified on the basis of (conceptual or paradigmatic) dominance or priority of the study. In this design, a quantitative strand/phase is embedded within a predominantly qualitative study (quan + QUAL) or vice versa (QUAN + qual). QUAL and QUAN approaches are used to "confirm, cross-validate, or corroborate findings within a single study" (Creswell, Plano Clark, Gutmann, & Hanson, 2003).

Concurrent Triangulation Design
This is a concurrent mixed model design classified on the basis of purpose of the study. In this design, QUAL and QUAN approaches are used to "confirm, cross-validate, or corroborate findings within a single study" (Creswell et al., 2003).

Concurrent validity
An operationalization's ability to distinguish between groups that it should theoretically be able to distinguish between.

Conditioning factor
Variable that affects the relationship between two other variable and may explain conflicts in literature reviews.

Confidence coefficients
The confidence level expressed as a decimal value. For example, 0.95 is the confidence coefficient for a 95% confidence level.

Confidence interval estimate
The interval estimate of the mean value of y for a given value of x.

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Confidence interval
Technically, 1-alpha. The confidence interval is the probability of correctly concluding that there is no treatment effect. [#] Range of values around the sample estimate within which we can expect the population value to fall at some probability level. [#] The confidence associated with an interval estimate. For example, if an interval estimation procedure provides intervals such that 95% of the intervals formed using the procedure will include the population parameter, the interval estimate is said to be constructed at the 95% confidence level.

Confidentiality
A research condition in which no one except the researcher(s) knows the identities of the research participants**.** The treatment of information that a participant has disclosed to the researcher in a relationship of trust and with the expectation that it will not be revealed to others in ways that violate the original agreement, unless permission is granted by the participant. [#] A privacy guarantee to retain validity of the research as well as to protect participants. [#] An assurance made to study participants that identifying information about them acquired through the study will not be released to anyone outside of the study.

Confirmatory data analysis
An analytical process guided by classical statistical inference in its use of significance and confidence.

Confirmatory research
Data collection and analysis aimed at testing prior hypotheses.

Confounding Factor
Any factor that might serve as an alternative explanation for a study's result; confounding factors include non-randomized samples**,** selection bias, and any arbitrary differences between people that are being compared. [#] In a case of spuriousness, the "third" variable, which actually causes the two variable and makes them appear connected.

Conjoint analysis
Measures complex decision making that requires multiattribute judgments uses input from no metric independent variables to secure part-worth's that represent the importance of each aspect of the participant's overall assessment: produces a scale value for each attribute or property.

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Consensus scaling
Scale development by a panel of experts evaluating instrument items based on topical relevance and lack of ambiguity.

Consistency
A property of a point estimator that is present whenever larger sample sizes tend to provide point estimates closer to the population parameter.

Constant dollars
Monetary expression of costs or benefits adjusted for inflation.

Constant –sum scale
The participant allocates point to more than one attribute or property indicant. Such that they total to 100 to 10: a.k.a. fixed –sum scale.

Construct
Something that exists theoretically but is not directly observable. (#) A concept developed (constructed) for describing relations among phenomena or for other research purposes. (#) A theoretical definition in which concepts are defined in terms of other concepts. For example, intelligence cannot be directly observed or measured; it is a construct. [#] A definition specifically invented to represent an abstract phenomenon for a given research project.

Construct validity

Approach to measurement validity that assesses the extent to which the measure reflects the intended construct with different methods focusing on the relations among observed variables or on the fit of observed associations with theory. [#] The degree to which inferences can legitimately be made from the operationalizations in your study to the theoretical constructs on which those operationalizations are based.

Constructivism

The belief that you construct your view of the world based on your experiences and perceptions.

Consumer's risk

The risk of accepting a poor-quality lot. This is a Type II error.

Contamination

Intrasession events that cause doubt that the experimental and control groups differ only on the studied variable.

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Content analysis

A flexible, widely applicable tool for measuring the semantic content of a communication – including counts, categorizations, associations interpretation.etc.(e.g..used to study the content of speeches. Newspaper and magazine editorials , focus group and IDI transcripts); contains four types of items : syntactical, referential, propositional: initial process is done by computer. [#] The systematic and quantitative study of some form of communication (e.g. speeches, TV programs, newspaper articles, advertisements, etc.). [#] The analysis of text documents. The analysis can be quantitative, qualitative, or both. Typically, the major purpose of content analysis is to identity patterns in text.

Content validity

A check of the operationalization against the relevant content domain for the construct. [#] Approach to measurement validity that judges the content of the test (for example, and achievement test) for its adequacy in representing the domain being covered.

Contingency coefficient

A measure of association for nominal, nonparametric variables: used with any size chi-square table, the upper limit varies with table's sizes: does not provide direction of the association or reflect causation.

Contingency table

A table used to summaries observed and expected frequencies for a test of

independence. [#] A cross-tabulation table constructed for statistical testing, with test determining whether the classification variables are independent.

Contingency table

Cross –tabulation among two or more variables.

Continuous measure

Type of quantitative variable that can take on any value in its possible range, for example, a person's height, which can be measured in fractions of an inch or meter.

Continuous random variable

A random variable that may assume any value in a interval or collection of intervals.

Contraindicated

Disadvantageous, perhaps dangerous; a treatment that should not be used in certain individuals or conditions due to risks. For instance, a drug may be contraindicated for pregnant women and people with high blood pressure. Such individuals should not be involved in the study.

Control

The ability to replicate a scenario and dictate particular outcomes: the ability to exclude, isolate or manipulate the influence of a variable in a study : a critical factor in inference from an experiment, implies that all factors. With the exception of the independent variable (IV), must be held constant and not confounded with another variable that is not part of the study.

Control dimension

In quota sampling a descriptor used to define the sample's characteristics (e.g. education, religion).

Control group

A group of participants that is not exposed to the independent variable being studied but still generates a measure for the dependent variable. [#] This is a feature of experimental research, and is there to provide a contrast to the experimental group through the removal of the independent variable. The use of a control group may be necessary in order to measure the validity of a research finding. [#] In experimental research, a group that, for the sake of comparison, does not receive the treatment the experimenter is interested in. [#] The group in an experimental design that receives either no treatment or a different treatment from the experimental group. This group can thus be compared to the experimental group. [#] Condition in which the experimental treatment is withheld to provide a comparison with the treated group.

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Control variable
A variable introduced to help interpret the relationship between variables.

Controlled test market
Real-time test of a product through arbitrarily selected distribution partners.

Controlled Variables
Researchers may control some variables in order to allow the research to focus on specific variables without being distorted by the impact of the excluded variables. A common way to control a variable is to be selective; eg gender is controlled by selecting as respondents only men or only women; age can be partially controlled by restricting a sample to one age range, rather than any age. See also Control group.

Controlled vocabulary
Carefully defined subject hierarchies used to search some bibliographic databases. [#] Set of terms officially designed and recognized by a catalog or file system.

Convenience Sample
A non-probability sample that is determined by selecting participants that are readily accessible (convenient) to the researcher. [#] Non-probability sample where element selection is based on ease of accessibility. [#]A non-probabilistic method of sampling whereby elements are selected on the basis of convenience. [#] No probability sampling where researchers use any readily available individuals as participants.

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Convergent Inference
This is when the conclusions or interpretations of two strands of a mixed methods study are consistent with each other (i.e., agree with each other).

Convergent interviewing
An IDI technique for interviewing a limited number of experts as participants in a sequential series of IDIs: after each successive interview, the researcher refines the questions, hoping to converge on the central issuers in a topic area: sometimes called convergent and divergent interviewing.

Convergent validity
The degree to which the operationalization is similar to (converges on) other operationalizations to which it should be theoretically similar.

Conversion Mixed Model Design
This is a multistrand concurrent design in which mixing of QUAL and QUAN approaches

occurs in all components/stages, with data transformed (qualitized or quantitized) and analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively.

Cook's D

A measure of the influence of an observation based on the residual and leverage.

Correlation

The extent to which two or more things are related ("co-related") to one another. This is usually expressed as a correlation coefficient.

Correlation coefficient

A numerical measure of the strength of the liner association between two variables that takes values between -1 and +1. values near +1 indicate a strong positive linear relationship, while values near -1 indicate a strong negative linear relationship. Value near zero indicate lack of a linear relationship. [#] A statistical measurement of the degree of correlational relationship between two variables. Values of correlation coefficients range from –1.00 to +1.00. A correlation coefficient of 0.00 indicates no relationship between the variables. Correlations approaching –1.00 or +1.00 indicate strong relationships between the variables.

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Correlation hypothesis

A statement indicating that variables occur together in some specified manner without implying that one causes the other

Correlation matrix

A table of correlations showing all possible relationship among a set of variables. The diagonal of a correlation matrix (the numbers that go from the upper-left corner to the left right) always consists of ones because these are the correlations between each variable and itself (and a variable is always perfectly correlated with itself). Off-diagonal elements are the correlation of the variables represented by that row and column in the matrix.

Correlation relationship

Two variables that perform in a synchronized manner. [#]By which two or more variables changes together, such that systematic changes in one accompany changes in the systematic changes in the other.

Correlation

A single number that describes the degree of relationship between two variables.

Correlational design
Research approach in which the independent variable is measured rather than fixed by an intervention.

Correlational Relationship
A relationship where two variables are associated (this can be measured in terms of strength and direction using statistical tests) but not causally related. They vary together in some way, but the variation of one does not itself cause the variation of the other.

Cost- benefit analysis
Approach to efficiency assessment that assigns monetary value to the benefits of a program and compares them with the monetary costs of the program.

Cost-effectiveness analysis
Approach to efficiency assessment that compares different programs producing the same type of nonmonetary benefit in terms of their respective monetary costs.

Counterbalancing
Technique for studying all possible orders or multiple interventions in incomplete within-subjects design by use different subjects who, taken together, experience all possible orders.

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Covariance
A numerical measure of linear association between two variables. Positive value indicate a positive relationship, while negative values indicate a negative relationship.

Covariates
Variables you adjust for in your study.

Covariation
A state that exists when two things - such as the price and the sales of a commodity - vary together. Measures of association are designed to capture the degree of covariation.

Covenation association
Level of one variable predicts the level of another.

Cover story
False explanation for the experiment used to distract the subject from guessing the true nature of the study.

Cramer's V

A measure of association for nominal ,nonparametric variable: used with large than 2 X 2 chi-square tables : does not provide direction of the association or reflect causation: range from zero to +1.0.

Criterion validity

Approach to measurement validity that correlates the measure to be validated with another called a criterion, which is accepted as valid.

Criterion-related validity

The validation of a measure based on its relationship to another independent measure as predicted by your theory of how the measures should behaves.

Critical incident technique

An IDI technique involving sequentially asked questions to reveal .in narrative form. what led up to an incident being studied :exactly what the observed party did or did not do that was especially effective or ineffective : the outcome or result of this action :and why this action was effective or what more effective action might have been expected.

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Critical path method (CPM)

A scheduling tool for complex or large research proposals that cites milestones and time involve between milestones.

Critical realism

The belief that there is an external reality independent of a person's thinking (realism) but that we can never know that reality with perfect accuracy.

Critical value

A value that is compared with the test statistic to determine whether H_o should be rejected. [#] The dividing point(s) between the region of acceptance and the region of rejection: these values can be computed in terms of the standardized random variable due to the normal distribution of sample means. [#] Values derived from the probability distribution of an inferential statistic used to determine the statistical significance of an observed value of the statistic at any given alpha level.

Critiquing

Uses the same principles as literature reviews. In a critique of a paper or piece of research you must analyse method as well as content, and say whether or not you agree with the arguments and why. If you disagree you need to be able to say what evidence supports your objection. You also need to identify gaps in the literature.

Cronbach's Alpha
One specific method of estimating the reliability of a measure. Although not calculated in this manner, Cronbach's Alpha can be thought of as analogous to the average of all possible spilt-half correlations.

Cross – sectional survey
Survey conducted at one time.

Cross – tabulation
Tabular summary of an association in which each individual is assigned to one and only one cell, representing a combination of the levels of the variables.

Cross- sectional correlation
Association of variables measured at the same time; also synchronous, static, or on-time correlation.

Crossbreaks
Also called cross-tabulation ("crosstabs") and cross partitions. A way of arranging data about categorical variables in a matrix so that relations can be more clearly seen. This is not to be confused with a factorial table, in which two or more variables are related to a third. While not all researchers make these distinctions in the terms, the concepts are quite distinct.

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Cross-level inference
Drawing a causal conclusion at of level of analysis using data from another level.

Cross-sectional data
Data collection at the same or approximate the same point in same.

Cross-sectional
A study that takes place at a single point in time.

Cross-tabulating
A process of analysing data according to one or more key variables. A common example is to analyse data by the gender of the research subject or respondent, so that you can compare findings for men with findings for women. Also known as cross-referencing.

Cross-tabulation
A tabular summary of data for two variables. Classes for one variable are represented by the rows, while classes for the other variable are represented by the columns.

Cumulative frequency distribution

A tabular summary of quantitative data showing the number of items with values less than or equal to the upper class limit of each lass.

Cumulative or Guttman scale

A method of scaling in which the items are assigned scale values that allow them to be placed in a cumulative ordering with respect to the construct being scaled.

Cumulative percent frequency distribution

A tabular summary of quantitative data showing the percentage of items with values less than or equal to the upper class limit of each class.

Cumulative relative frequency distribution

A tabular summary of quantitative data showing the fraction or proportion of items with values less than or equal to the upper class limit of each class.

Cycles

Patterns in time series marked by recurring highs and lows.

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Data
Information collected by a researcher. (Data is the plural term; datum the singular). Data are often thought of as statistical or quantitative, but they may take many other forms as well--such as transcripts of interviews or videotapes of social interactions. Non-quantitative data such as transcripts or videotapes are often coded or translated into numbers to make them easier to analyze.

Data
The facts and figures that are collected, analyzed, and interpreted.

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Data Analysis
Subjecting data to a systematic analysis which can range from statistical to textual analysis, either manually or electronically.

Data audit
The process of reviewing data collection procedures and data to make judgments about the potential for bias or discussion.

Data base
A collection of data organized for rapid search and retrieval, usually by a computer; often a consolidation of many records previously stored separately.

Data collection bias
When procedures for collecting survey data lead to a consistent distortion from the true value of the sample.

Data collection error
The random inconsistencies produced in gathering survey data.

Data Consolidation
This means combining qualitative and quantitative data to create new or consolidated variables or data sets.

Data Conversion/Transformation
Collected quantitative data types are converted into narratives that can be analyzed qualitatively (i.e., qualitized), and/or qualitative data types are converted into numerical codes that can be statistically analyzed (i.e., quantitized).

Data Entry
Data may be entered on to computer directly via a keyboard, or by transferring blocks of coded or raw data into the analysis program. With a manual approach it is usual to set out a matrix on squared paper, with a square for each data item.

Data Quality
This is the degree to which the collected data (results of measurement or observation) meet the standards of quality to be considered valid (trustworthy) and reliable (dependable). This term has been used by Punch (1998) to represent "quality control of data (p. 257)" "in terms of procedures in the collection of the data, and … in terms of three technical aspects of quality of the data: reliability, validity, and reactivity, p.257)" (1) *Data/Measurement validity*: Do the results of data collection truly represent the construct or phenomenon that they are expected to capture (measure or represent)? "How well the data represent the phenomena for which they stand (Punch, 1998, p.258)." See also convergent validity and discriminant validity.
(2) *Data/Measurement reliability*: Do the obtained results of measurement or observation accurately reflect the magnitude, intensity, or quality of the attribute or phenomenon that is being measured or observed?

Data set
All the data collected in a particular study.

Data set
A collection of related data items, such as answers given by respondents to all questions on a survey.

Data
In everyday conversation 'data' and 'information' are often used as meaning much the same thing, but sometimes they are used differently. In research it is common to refer to the raw material gathered as 'data', and it is then processed manually or on computer. It becomes information when it acquires meaning through aggregation or interpretation by the researcher or automated analysis. Some depict a hierarchy of: data -> information -> knowledge.

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Debriefing
After running a study, explaining to a participant what happened and what the study is for, explaining any deception used in the study, asking for any remaining comments or concerns, and ensuring that the participant is left with no adverse consequences from the experience. This sometimes involves providing contact information for groups that can provide support regarding a difficult issue.

Debriefing
Researcher's interview with the subject after the experiment to check the subject's beliefs about the study and to tell the subject about the purpose of the study.

Deception
The intentional withholding of information from participants, or deception about the study's purpose and exact nature, that is deemed necessary by the researcher in order to meet the study's goals. Deception should only be used when the researcher feels that participant knowledge about the study would alter participants' behavior or responses in the study. Deception should not cause any adverse consequences to the participants, and participants should be debriefed after running the study.

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Deduction
Drawing of specific assertions from general principles.

Deductive
Top-down reasoning that works from the more general to the more specific.

Deductive inference (in research cycle)
This is a process in which hypotheses or predictions are formed on the basis of (1) a conceptual framework that is constructed from the literature, (2) the inferences of a previous strand of a mixed methods study, or (3) an existing theory. See also inference and inference quality.

Deductive logic
(Erzberger & Kelle, 2003) (1) This refers to the application of general rules to specific cases. For example, from the general rule that all men are mortal, it can be deduced that if Socrates is a man, then he will be mortal. (2) This refers to a type of reasoning usually applied if a link is drawn from an already formulated theoretical statement to a statement about observable empirical facts, a link that can be generalized in the following term: "If A (a theoretical statement) is true, then we would expect the fact C to happen."

Degrees of freedom
A parameter of the t distribution. When the t distribution is used in the computation of

an interval estimate of a population mean, the appropriate t distribution bas n-1degrees of freedom, where n is the size of the simple random sample.

Degrees of freedom (df)
A statistical term that is a function of the sample size. In the t-test formula, for instance, the df is the sum of the persons in both groups minus 2.

Degrees of freedom
In inferential statistics, amount of free information left in the data after calculating the inferential statistic.

Delphi method
A qualitative forecasting method that obtains forecasts through group consensus.

Demand Characteristics
A bias that results when participants display characteristics because they are aware that they are being observed.

Demand characteristics
Cues in the experimental situation that guide a subject's view of the study.

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Demographics
Information about the sample that includes areas such as age, sex, social class, presence of children, etc.

Dependent variable
The variable that is being predicted or explained. It is denoted by y.

Dependent variable
The presumed effect in a study; so called because it "depends" on another variable. (#) The variable whose values are predicted by the independent variable, whether or not caused by it. For example, in a study to see if there is a relationship between students' drinking of alcoholic beverages and their grade point averages, the drinking behavior would be the presumed cause (independent variable); the grade point average would be the effect (dependent variable).

Dependent Variable
A variable that varies due (at least in part) to the impact of the independent variable – that is, its value "depends" on the value of the independent variable. In the variables "sex" and "academic major," academic major is the dependent variable, meaning that your major can't determine whether you are male or female, but your sex might

indirectly lead you to favor one major over another (nationally, men tend to major in engineering, women in education).

Dependent variable

In hypothesis tests, a variable that is supposed to be caused by one or more other variables, that is, it is depended on them. [#] The variable affected by the independent variable, for example the outcome.

Dependent Variables

In a research project which seeks to establish cause and effect between variables (most likely in an experimental or quasi-experimental project) the potential causal variable is known as the independent variable, and the variable(s) where effects are under scrutiny is dependent. See also Extraneous variables.

Descriptive association

Observing a relationship between variables without claiming causality.

Descriptive Research

Describes certain characteristics of populations, and identifies and explores relationships between variables.

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Descriptive statistics

Tabular, graphical and numerical methods used to summarize data.[#] Statistics that summarize a data set, e.g., mean, median, mode, standard deviation. [#] Statistics used to describe the basic feature of the data in a study. [#] Statistics used to characterize a group of observations (for example, central tenancy or variability) or an association of two or more variables.

Descriptive Study

Any study that is not truly experimental (*e.g.*, quasi-experimental studies, correlational studies, record reviews, case histories, and observational studies).

Descriptive

Characterizing something or some relationship.

Deseasonalize

To remove the seasonal cycle from a time series by a statistical method.

Design

In research, the arrangement of subjects, experimental manipulation, and observation of results.

Desk Study
An umbrella name given to sedentary research, primarily reading and note taking, and thinking.

Detrend
To remove that trend from a time series by a statistical method.

Developmental Research
A variant of applied research in that the research has a problem solving function and leads to further research on the basis of its own findings

Dialectical position
(Greene & Caracelli, 2003) To think dialectically is to invite the juxtaposition of opposed or contradictory ideas, to interact with the tensions invoked by these contesting arguments, or to engage in the play of ideas. The arguments and ideas that are engaged in this dialectic stance emanate from the assumptions that constitute philosophical paradigms—assumptions about the social world, social knowledge, and the purpose of science in society.

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Diary
A record of events, ideas or feelings in the life of or affecting the diary author. More specifically a research diary aims to be a record made by a respondent as close as possible to the time of occurrence of the events/ ideas/feelings, and may be both structured (e.g. a particular format for recording) and focused (e.g. recording specific items only).

Dichotomous question
A question with two possible responses.

Diffusion or imitation of treatment
A social threat to internal validity that occurs because a comparison group learns about the program either directly from program group participants. In a school context, children from different groups within the same school might share experiences during lunch hour. Or, comparison group students, seeing what the program group is getting, might set up their own experience to try to imitate that of the program group.

Direct causal path
In a theory, a simple, one way causal connection between two constructs.

Direct causation
Impact of one variable on an other not involving another variable.

Direct observation
The process of observing a phenomenon to gather information about it. This process is distinguished from participated observation in that a direct observer doesn't typically try to become a participant in the context and does strive to be as unobtrusive as possible so as not to bias the observations.

Discount rate
Interest rate used to adjust future monetary benefits fro the rate of gain that cold be expected by some alternative use of the same funds.

Discrete measure
Type of quantitative variable that can take on only certain values between which there are gaps; for example, counting the number of students enrolled in a class, for which fraction would be nonsensical.

Discrete random variable
A random variable that may assume either a finite number of values or an infinite sequence of values.

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Discrete uniform probability distribution
A probability distribution for which each possible value of the random variable has the same probability.

Discriminant validity
The degree to which concepts that should not be related theoretically are, in fact, not interrelated in reality.

Dispersion
The spread of the values around the central tendency. The two common measures of dispersion are the range and the standard deviation.

Dissemination
The mechanisms by which the results of research are communicated to stakeholders and other interested parties

Distribution
The manner in which a variable takes different values in your data.

Distribution-free methods
Another name for non-parametric statistical methods that indicates the lack of assumptions about the population probability distribution.

Divergent inference
(Erzberger & Kelle, 2003) This is when the inferences made on the basis of the two strands of a mixed methods study are inconsistent or dissonant (Rossman & Wilson, 1985); that is, they do not agree with each other. Inconsistencies between qualitative and quantitative findings might be a consequence of the inadequacy of the applied theoretical concepts. It might, therefore, be necessary to revise and modify the initial theoretical assumptions and to draw on further theoretical concepts that have not yet been related to the domain in question.

Dot plot
A simple graphical summary of data with each observation represented by a dot placed above a horizontal axis that shows the range of values for the observations.

Double entry
An automated method for checking data-entry accuracy in which your enter data once and then enter it a second time, with the software automatically stopping each time a discrepancy is detected until the data enterer resolves the discrepancy. This procedure assures extremely high rates of a data entry accuracy, although it requires twice as long for data entry.

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Double pretest design
A design that indicates two waves of measurement prior to the program.

Double-Blind Design
An experiment in which neither the participants nor the research staff who interact with them knows the memberships of the experimental or control groups. Also known as Double-Masked Design

Dow Jones Averages
Aggregate price indexes designed to show common stock price trends and movement on the New York Stock Exchange.

Dummy variable
A variable used to model the effect of qualitative independent variables. A dummy variable may take only the value zero or one. [#] A variable that uses discrete numbers, usually 0 and 1, to represent different groups in your study in the equations of the GLM.

Durbin-Watson test
A test to determine whether first-order autocorrelation is present.

Ecological fallacy
False interpretation of aggregate level data in individual-level terms.

Ecological fallacy
Faulty reasoning that results from making conclusions about individuals based only on analyses of group data.

Ecological Fallacy
The fallacy one commits when making inferences about individuals from information about groups or aggregates.

Ecological transferability
This refers to generalizability or applicability of inferences obtained in a study to other settings or contexts. Subumes the QUAN term ecological validity and ecological external validity, and the QUAL term transferability See inference transferability.

Ecological validity
Extend to which a research situation represents the natural social environment.

Editing Data
The process of going over the data and ensuring that they are complete and acceptable for data analysis.

Effect construct
Your abstract idea or theory of what the outcome is in a cause-effect relationship you are investigating.

Effect size
This refers to the intensity, magnitude, or practical significance of an obtained result (e.g., relationship, difference) in the QUAL or QUAN strands of a mixed methods study. Onwuegbuzie and Teddlie (2003) explicitly relate this historically QUAN term to QUAL research, naming several new terms, including manifest effect size, frequency

(manifest) effect size, and intensity (manifest) effect size. [#] Numerical index of the magnitude of a relationship found in a study; commonly used in meta-analysis.

Effect to variability ratio
magnitude of an effect, such as the effect of an experimental treatment compared to a control condition, that takes into account the dispersion of scores in the groups.

Efficiency analysis
Stage of evaluative research that weights the program's outcomes by its costs.

Efficiency in Sampling
Attained when the sampling design chosen either results in a cost reduction to the research or offers a greater degree of accuracy in terms the sample size.

Electronic mail (e-mail)
The most useful of Internet services that allows one to send and receive messages from all over the world almost instantaneously.

Electronics questionnaire
Online questionnaire administered when the microcomputer is hooked up to computer networks.

Element
A single member of the population.[#] Unit from whom survey information is collected, usually a person.

Elements
The entities on which data are collected.

Emancipated Minor
A legal status given to those individuals who have not yet attained the age of legal competency as defined by state law, but who are entitled to adult treatment because of assuming adult responsibilities such as being self-supporting and not living at home, marriage, or procreation.

Emancipatory Research
Emancipatory research is conducted on and with people from marginalised groups/communities. It is led by a researcher or research team who is either an indigenous or external insider; is interpreted within intellectual frameworks of that group; and is conducted largely for the purpose of empowering members of that community and improving services for them. It also engages members of the community as co-constructors or validators of knowledge.

Empirical
Based on direct observations and measurements of reality.

Empirical criterion approach
Measurement construction approach that selects items according to their ability to discriminate groups known to differ on the dimension to be measured.

Empirical Research
Research conducted 'in the field', where data are gathered first hand. Case studies and surveys are examples of empirical research.

Empirical rule
A rule that states the percentages of items that is within one, two and three standard deviations from the mean for mound-shaped, or bell-shaped, distributions.

Endogenous construct
In a theory, a construct that is caused by one or more other constructs exogenous or endogenous, within the theory.

Enterprise resource planning
Integrated system solution for standard business requirements for the enterprise, often supported by a single application package. l

Entry
First step in which the researcher gains access to the social setting to be studied.

Enumeration
List of all elements in the population; usually not available.

Environmental impact statements
Social and environmental impact reports required by law to be prepared and discussed before new projects can begin.

Epistemological assumptions
The assumptions that underlie the theory of methods.

Epistemology
Branch of philosophy dealing with the nature of knowledge and other ability to know. [#] The philosophy of knowledge or of how you come to know about the world.

Equitable
Fair or just; used in the context of selection of participants to indicate that the benefits and burdens of research are fairly distributed.

Error
The difference between an observed score and a predicted or estimated score. Symbolized as e or E. [#] The deviation of observed scores from true scores, including both random errors and such nonrandom sources as bias.

Error term
A term in a regression equation that captures the degree to which the line is in error (for example, the residual) in describing each point.

Estimated multiple regression equation
The estimate of the multiple regression equation based on sample data and the least squares method.

Estimated regression equation
The estimate of the regression equation developed from sample data by using the least squares method. For simple linear regression, the estimated regression equation is $y = b_0 b_{1x.}$

Ethical committees
Health sector research to be conducted with or about patients has to be approved by the appropriate local ethical committee. The main functions of ethical committees are to protect patients, their families and staff, and to promote and uphold good research practice and standards.

Ethical Research
Research that follows widely held guidelines about what is ethical, moral and responsible in research settings (e.g. not plagiarizing others' work, not misreporting sources, not submitting questionable data, not destroying or concealing sources, etc.) and that considers its role in the broader community and the effect of its findings on the community.

Ethics
Branch of Philosophy that pertains to the study of right and wrong conduct. [#] Code of conduct or expected societal norms of behavior .

Ethnocentrism
Perceptual bias because of one's own cultural beliefs.

Ethnographic Research
Ethnography is the study of people and their cultures. Ethnographic research involves observation of and interactions with the people or group being studied in the group's own environment, often for long periods of time.

Ethnography
It is a combination of ethnos = people or race, and graphy = to describe or write about. The primary method used is observation, and the key features are a focus on description, multi-dimensionality and noting processes. It is an all-embracing approach - 'ethnographers tend to go looking, rather than go looking for something'.

Ethnomethodology
It is the study of common social knowledge, in particular as it concerns the understanding of others and the varieties of circumstance in which it can take place

Ethnography
Field research technique originating in anthropology that emphasizes the phenomenological approach. [#] Study of a culture using qualitative field research.

Evaluation
A form of research used to assess the value or effectiveness of social care interventions or programmes.

Evaluation apprehension
Subject's anxiety generated by being tested.

Event
A collection of sample points.

Ex Post Facto Design
Studying subjects who have already been exposed to a stimulus and comparing them to those not so exposed, so as to establish cause and effect relationship (in contrast to establishing cause- and-effect relationships by manipulating an independent variable in a lab or a field setting). [#] Experimental design in which the control group is created after the treatment has already taken place.

Exaggerating contamination
Problem of control subjects moving in a direction opposite to that of the experimental subjects (for example, by resentful demoralization); has the effect of increasing the difference between experimental and control conditions.

Except
Very low-risk category of review in which the investigator seeks clearance by an appointed administrator such as the department chair rather than the IRB

Exception dictionary
A faulty conclusion reached as a result of basing a conclusion on exceptional or unique cases.

Exception fallacy
A faulty conclusion reached as a result of basing a conclusion on exceptional or unique cases.

Exhaustive
The property of a variable that occurs when you include all possible answerable reponses.

Exogenous construct
In a theory a construct that causes other constructs but which itself has no cause specified within the theory.

Exogenous variable
A variable that exerts an influence on the cause and effect relationship between two variables in some way, and needs to be controlled.

Expected value
A measure of the mean, or central location, of a random variable.

Expedited review
Category of IRB review involving low-risk research in which just one member of the IRB judges the proposal in order to hasten its assessment. [#] Review of proposed research by the IRB chair or a designated voting member or group of voting members rather than by the entire IRB. Federal rules permit expedited review for certain kinds of research involving no more than minimal risk and for minor changes in approved research.

Experiment
A study undertaken in which the researcher has control over some of the conditions in which the study takes place and control over some aspects of the independent variables being studied. Random assignment of the subjects to control and experimental groups is usually thought of as a necessary criterion of a true experiment. For example, if you interviewed moviegoers as they exited a theater to see if what they saw influenced their attitudes, this would not be experimental research; you had no control over who the subjects were or what film they watched or the conditions under which they watched it. On the other hand, if you chose a room, a film, and subjects to assign randomly to control and experimental groups and interviewed these subjects about the effects of the film on their attitudes, that would be an experiment.

Experiment wise Type I error:
The probability of making a Type I error on at least one of several pair wise comparisons.

Experimental construct validity
Extend to which a manipulated independent variable reflects the intended construct.

Experimental design
The art of planning and executing experiments. The greatest strength of an experimental research design, due largely to random assignment, is its internal validity: One can be more certain than with any other design about attributing cause to the independent variables. The greatest weakness of experimental designs may be external validity: It may be hard to generalize results beyond the laboratory. [#] A study design in which the researcher might create an artificial setting, control some variables, and manipulate the variable to establish cause-and-effect relationship. [#] A study design that calls for the control or manipulation of the independent variable in some way. A study design in which participants are randomly assigned to experimental groups and receive treatment in the form of the independent variable. [#] Research approach in which the independent variable is fixed by a manipulation or natural occurrence.

Experimental Group
A group receiving some treatment in an experiment. Data collected about people in the experimental group are compared with data about people in a control group (who received no treatment) and/or another experimental group (who received a different treatment). [#] In experimental conditions it is common to test the validity of a cause/effect relationship by having two groups of research subjects, an experimental group and a control group. In the former group the causal (independent) variable is present: in the latter it is explicitly excluded. For example, in a study to test the impact of counselling on carer stress, the experimental group of carers would receive counselling, the control group would not. [#] The group exposed to a treatment in an experimental design. [#] The group in an experimental design study that receives treatment in the form, or in various forms, of the independent variable. This group can thus be compared to the control group.

Experimental realism
Extent to which experimental procedures produce a high level of psychological involvement and, presumably, natural behavior regardless of the degree of mundane realism.

Experimental Research
It is a style of research in which the researcher generates or manipulates a causal factor and then seeks to observe or measure the effects which follow. In a drug trial, for example, a group of patients with a particular illness are given a drug which it is hoped will alleviate or cure the illness, and the effect of the drug is monitored. A pure experimental approach involves the random selection of research subjects and control of extraneous variables, as well as manipulation of the independent variable. See also Quasi-experimental.

Experimental units
The objects of interest in the experiment.

Experimental
Term used to denote a therapy (drug, device, procedure) that is unproven or not yet scientifically validated in terms of safety and efficacy. A procedure may be considered "experimental" without necessarily being part of a formal study to evaluate its usefulness.

Experimenter expectancy
Mechanism (s) by which the researcher biases the behavior of the subject to get the hypothesized results; also called self-fulfilling prophesy and Pygmalion effect.

Expert sampling
A sample of people with known or demonstrable experience and expertise in some area.

Expert system
An inference engine that uses stored knowledge and rules of if-than relationship to solve problems.

Explorative Research
Seeks to find out more about phenomena which are little known. Explorative studies approach a topic broadly to identify the range of issues and opinions associated with it. They are often the fore-runners of more specific research which studies the identified topics in greater depth. [#] Data collection and analysis aimed at formulating hypotheses.

Exploratory study
A research study where very little knowledge or information is available on the subject under investigation.

Exponential probability distribution
A continuous probability distribution that is useful in computing probabilities for the time it takes to complete a task.

External consultants
Research expert outside the organization who are hired to study specific problem to find solutions.

External validity
The degree to which the conclusions in your study would hold for other places and at other times. [#] The extent of generalizability of the results of a causal study to other field settings. [#] The extent to which the findings of a study are relevant to subjects and settings beyond those in the study. [#] This is defined by Cook and Campbell (1979, p. 37) as follows: "the approximate validity with which we can infer that the presumed

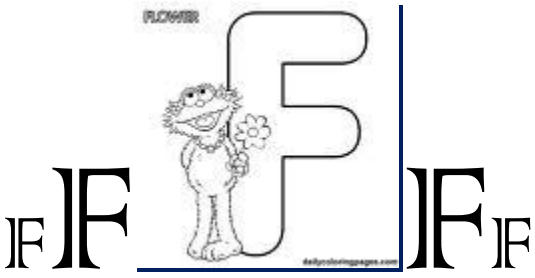
causal relationship can be generalized to and across alternate measures of the cause and effect and across different types of persons, settings, and times" (p. 37).

Externalities

Costs or beliefs that occur to third parties not directly involved in the project as provider or consumer, may be accounted and paid for, or 'internalized', by the project.

Extraneous Variables

When an experiment is seeking to monitor the impact of one variable on another (like counselling on stress level), attention has to be paid to other variables which could have an impact (that is, other factors which could affect a person's stress level). These other variables are called 'extraneous'.



Face scale

A particular representation of the graphic scale, depicting faces with expressions that range from smiling to sad.

Face Validity

An aspect of validity examining whether the item on the scale, on the face of it , reads as if it indeed measures that it is supposed to measure. [#] A validity that checks that "on its face" the operationalization seems like a good translation of the construct.

Face-to-Face interview:

information gathering when both the interviewer and interviewee meet in person.

Factor

(a) In analysis of variance, an independent variable, that is, a variable presumed to cause or influence another variable; (b) in factor analysis, a cluster of related variables that are distinguishable components of a larger set of variables; c) a number by which another number is multiplied, as in the statement: real estate values increased by a factor of three, meaning they tripled.

Factor analysis

Statistical approach to measurement construction that measures the extent to which test items agree with a common underlying dimension or factor.

Factorial design

Experimental design to which each subject is assigned to one or another combination of the levels or two or more independent variables.

Factorial designs

Designs that focus on the program or treatment, its components, and its major dimensions and enable you to determine whether the program has an effect, whether

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different subcomponents are effective, and whether there are interactions in the effects caused by subcomponents.

Factorial experiment
An experimental design that allows statistical conclusions about two or more factors.

Factorial Validity
That which indicates through the use of factor analytic techniques whether a test is a pure measure of some specific factor or dimension of human participants in research. The Policy applies to all research involving human participants that is conducted, supported, or otherwise participant to regulation by any federal department or agency.

Faithful subject
Method for avoiding deception by asking subjects to comply with the experimental procedure and to suspend their suspicions.

Fallibilism
In epistemology, the posture of doubting our own inductions.

Falsifiability
Aspect of an assertion that makes it vulnerable to being proven false, and essential ingredient in the process of science.

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Federal Policy (The)
The federal policy that provides regulations for the involvement

Feminist Research
Feminism is a conceptual tool for critiquing traditional sociological research with key concepts of empowerment of women, the equality of the research relationship and understanding the social constructions of gender. It can be understood in terms of values and epistemology more than techniques and methodology. (>>> also Emancipatory research)

Field experiment
An experiment done to detect cause and effect relationship in the natural environment in which events normally occur.

Field research
A research method in which the researcher goes into the field to observe the phenomenon in its natural state. [#] Behavioral, social, or anthropological research involving the study of people or groups in their own environment and without manipulation for research purposes. Research conducted in natural, real-life settings,

outside the laboratory. This involves observation and, in many cases, interactions with the people being studied

Field research

Generally, any social research taking place in a natural setting; more narrowly, equivalent to qualitative research.

Field study

A study conducted in the natural setting with a minimal amount of researcher interference with the flow of events in the situation.

File drawer problem

Risk that statistically significant published findings are really Type I errors left after many statistically nonsignificant but valid research reports are left in file drawers because of the publishing bias against negative findings.

Filter

When only a section of the total sample are required to answer the question, e.g. if the question asks why people are dissatisfied with a particular service, only those who are dissatisfied should answer the question. Those who are satisfied will skip to the next question that is to be asked of all respondents.

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Filter or contingency question

A question you to ask the respondents to determine whether they are qualified or experienced enough to answer a subsequent one.

Finite population correction factor

The term that is used in the formulas for and whenever a finite population, rather than an infinite population, is being sampled. The generally accepted rule of thumb is to ignore the finite population correction factor whenever n/N <= 0.05.F

Fishing and the error rate problem

A problem that occurs as a result of concluding multiple analyze and treating each one as independent.

Five-number summary

An exploratory data analysis technique that uses the following five numbers to summaries the data set: smallest value, first quartile, median, third quartile and largest value.

Focus Groups

A group consisting of 8 to 10 members randomly chosen, who discuss product or any given topic for about 2 hours with a moderator present, so that their opinion can serve as the basis for further research. [#] They are open-ended, discursive, and are used to gain a deeper understanding of respondents' attitudes and opinions. Focus groups typically involve between 6-10 people, and last for 1-2 hours. A key feature is that participants are to able interact with, and react to, each other. In order to facilitate this group dynamic it is important to ensure that participants do not know each other beforehand and that they are broadly 'compatible'.

Forced Choice

Elicits the ranking of objects relative to one another.

Formative evaluation

Evaluations that strengthen or improve the object being evaluated. Formative evaluations are used to improve programs while they are still under development.

Frame

A list of the sampling units for a study. The sample is drawn by selecting units from the frame.

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Frequencies

The number of items various subcategories of a phenomenon occur, from which the percentage and cumulative percentage of any occurrence can be calculated.

Frequency distribution

A tabular summary of data showing the number (or frequency) of items in each of several non-overlapping classes. [#] A summary of the frequency of individual values or ranges of values for a variable. [#] Visual summary of a group of observations in which the number of occurrences of each score (frequency) is indicated on the vertical axis and the value of the score on the horizontal axis.

Frequency polygon

Type of frequency distribution in which a line joins points representing the frequencies of the scores.

Frequency Tables/ Tabulations

Are a set of data which provide a count of the number of occasions on which a particular answer/response has been given across all of those respondents who tackled the question.

Full Board Review
Review of proposed research at a convened meeting at which the majority of the IRB members are present, including one member whose primary concerns are in nonscientific areas. For the research to be approved, it must receive the approval of a majority of those members present at the meeting.

Full review
Category of IRB review in which the entire committee analyzes the research proposal.

Fully integrated mixed model design
This is a multistrand concurrent design in which mixing of QUAL and QUAN approaches occurs in an interactive (i.e., dynamic, reciprocal, interdependent, iterative) manner at all stages of the study. At each stage (e.g., in formulating questions), one approach (e.g., QUAL) affects the formulation of the other (e.g., QUAN).

Fully-crossed factorial design
A design that includes the paring of every combination of factor levels.

Fundamental principle of mixed methods research
Johnson and Turner (2003) define this principle as follows: "Methods should be mixed in a way that has complementary strengths and non-overlapping weaknesses. … It involves the recognition that all methods have their limitations as well as their strengths. The fundamental principle is followed for at least three reasons: (a) to obtain convergence or corroboration of findings, (b) to eliminate or minimize key plausible alternative explanations for conclusions drawn from the research data, and (c) to elucidate the divergent aspects of a phenomenon. The fundamental principle can be applied to all stages or components of the research process."

Funneling Technique
The questioning technique that consists of initially asking general and broad questions, and gradually narrowing the focus thereafter on more specific themes.

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Gamma

Pre-measure of association for ordinal variables.

General linear model

A model of the form y = where each of the independent variables z_j, j=1,2,…,p, is a function of $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_k$, the variables for which data have been collected.

Generalisable

It has both a standard and technical use in research methods. As in normal conversation, it can describe the extent to which the findings from a study of a sample can be generalised into conclusions about the total research population. However, it should be used in a more technical way, in terms of meaning how results from a sample can be generalised to a greater or lesser extent according to the outcome of statistical tests of significance.

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Generality

Theory attribute of being widely applicable, that is, being able to account for many different observations.

Generalizability

The applicability of research findings in one setting to others. [#] The extent to which you can come to conclusions about one thing (often a population) based on information about another (often a sample). [#] The ability to apply the results of a specific study to groups or situations beyond those actually studied.

Generative theory

The cause produces the effect, a view of causation that requires strong tests.

Gestalt principle

This refers to the whole or the totality. Gestalt psychology is known for the principle

(among many others) stating that the whole is bigger than the sum of its parts. The Gestalt principle is applied to mixed methods ... to demonstrate that global inferences made at the end of mixed methods studies are more than the simple sum of the inferences gleaned from QUAL and QUAN strands.

GLM (General Linear Model)
A system of equations that is used as the mathematical framework for most of the statistical analyses used in applied social research.

Going native
Rote shift in which the researcher gives up the neutral scientific perspective and becomes a committed member or proponent of the group under study.

Goodness of fit test
A statistical test conducted to determine whether to reject a hypothesized probability distribution for a population.

Goodness of Measures
Attests to the reliability and validity of measures.

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Gradient of similarly
The dimension along which your study context can be related to other potential contexts to which you might wish to generalize. Contexts that are closer to yours along the gradient of similarity of place, time, people, and son on can be generalized to with more confidence that ones that are further away.

Graphic Rating Scale
A s illustrates the responses that can be provided, rather than specifying any discrete response categories.

Grey Documents
They are an umbrella heading for the paperwork which circulates around governmental and private organisations, such as committee minutes, internal discussion documents, planning papers and so forth. It is literature which is not 'published' in the conventional sense, but is usually available on request.

Grounded Theory
Usually relates to qualitative research. The researcher starts by collecting evidence on a topic (or phenomenon), and then sees what theoretical propositions the evidence will support. This is described as an inductive process, or one in which the theory that arises is 'grounded' in the evidence.

Grounded theory
A theory rooted in observation about phenomena of interest. Also, a method for achieving such a theory.

Group threats
Internal validity threats to between subjects designs protection against such threats is proved by random assignment to group.

Group Videoconferencing
Video transmittal technology that enables remote groups of people to participate in a conference using video cameras and monitors.

Grouped data
Data available in class intervals as summarized by a frequency distribution. Individual values of the original data are not available.

Groupware
A software that enables teams on a network to work on joint projects and access data simultaneously.

Guardian
An individual who is authorized under applicable state or local law to give permission on behalf of a child to general medical care.

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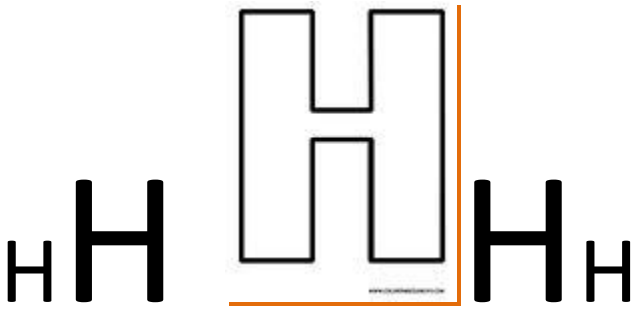

Hard Data
Precise data, like dates of birth or income levels, which can reasonably be subjected to precise forms of analysis, such as statistical testing.

Hawthorne effect
A type of demand characteristic in which the researcher's attention was supposed to increase subject's effort; not confirmed by recent research.

Heterogeneity sampling
Sampling for diversity or variety.

Heterogeneous irrelevancies
Variations across studies in method, population, place, and time that are not expected to affect the outcome of replications.

Hierarchical modeling
The incorporation of multiple units of analysis within a single analytical model. For instance, in an educational study, you might want to compare student performance with teacher expectations. To examine this relationship would expectations. To examine this relationship would require averaging student performance for each class because each teacher has multiple students and you are collecting data at both the teacher and student level.

High leverage points
Observations with extreme values for the independent variables.

Histogram
A graphical presentation of a frequency distribution, relative frequency distribution, or percent frequency distribution of quantitative data. It is constructed by placing the class intervals on the horizontal axis and the frequencies on the vertical axis.

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Histogram
Type of frequency distribution in which vertical bars represent the frequencies of the scores.

Historical Controls
Control participants (followed at some time in the past or whose data are available through records) who are used for comparison with participants being treated concurrently. The study is considered historically controlled when the present condition of participants is compared with their own condition on a prior regimen or treatment.

History Effects
A threat to the internal validity of the experimental results, when events unexpectedly occur while the experiment is in progress and contaminate the cause-and-effect relationship.

History threat
A threat to interval validity that occurs when some historical event affects your study outcome.

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History
Time threat to internal validity in which some event unrelated to the experimental intervention causes the observed change.

Hyper geometric probability function
The function used to compute the probability of x successes in n trials when the trials are dependent

Hypothesis
A statement which research sets out to prove or disprove. There are two types of hypothesis: 'experimental' where the hypothesis is a positive statement, such as 'carers who attend a support group have better coping skills' or 'null' where the statement contains a negative, for example, 'carers who attend a support group do not have better coping skills'. [#] An educated conjecture about the logically developed relationship between two or more variables, expressed in the form of testable statements. [#]A testable statement of how two or more variables are expected to be related to one another.

Hypothesis test
Procedure by which a hypothesis is checked for its fit or agreement with observations.

Hypothesis Testing
A means of testing if the if-then statements generated from the the-oretical framework hold true when subjected to rigorous examination.

Hypothesis
Prediction about operational variables, usually drawn by deduction from a theory.

Hypothetical-deductive model
A model in which two hypotheses are tested and so that all possible outcomes exist and so that if one hypotheses is accepted the second must therefore be rejected.

Hypothetico-deductive Method of Research
A seven-step process of observing, preliminary data gathering, theorizing, collecting further data, analyzing data, and interpreting the results to arrive at conclusions.

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Idiographic
Laws or rules that relate to individuals.

Idiographic
Research approach that tries to understand persons or situations for their unique characteristics without trying to generalize (as opposed to nomothetic approach).

Incapacity
Refers to a person's mental status and means the inability to understand information presented, to appreciate the consequences of acting (or not acting) on that information, and to make a choice.

Incidence
Number of new cases of a disorder appearing in a given time period.

Incompetence
Used as a legal term to indicate the inability to manage one's own affairs.

Incomplete factorial design
A design in which some cells or combinations in a fully-crossed factorial design are intentionally left empty.

Incomplete within subjects design
Multiple intervention design in which not all possible orders of presentation of the experimental manipulations are given to each subject.

Independent samples
samples selected from two (or more) populations n such a way that the elements making up one sample are chosen independently of the elements making up the other sample (s).

Independent variable
The presumed cause in a study. Also a variable that can be used to predict the values of another variable. Compare dependent variable. Some authors use the term "independent variable" for experimental research only; for non-experimental research, they use predictor variable. [#] The variable that is doing the predicting or explaining. It is denoted by x. [#] A variable that influences the dependent or criterion variable and

accounts for (or explains) its variance. [#] The conditions of an experiment that are systematically manipulated by the investigator. A variable that is not impacted by the dependent variable, and that itself impacts the dependent variable. [#] The variable that you manipulate. For instance, program or treatment is typically an independent variable. [#] In a research project which seeks to establish cause and effect between variables, the potential causal variable is known as the independent variable, and the variable(s) where effects are under scrutiny is dependent. [#] In hypothesis tests, a variable that is supposed to cause one or more other variables and is not caused by them, that is, it is independent of them.

In-Depth Interview
A method of data collection in which a participant is interviewed in detail about a certain research participant. In this format, the interviewer leads the discussion flexibly along some pre-structured topics, but also allows the participant to expand upon topics in-depth and to explore new avenues of discussion.

Index
In the context of an online catalog search, the part of the instructions that tells the computer what type of file to search- author, title, or subject.

Indirect causation
A set of two or more causal connections by which one construct of variable causes a second indirectly via one or more intervening constructions of variables.

Indirect measure
An unobtrusive measure that occurs naturally variable.

Individual- level data
Based on unit of analysis consisting of individuals.

Individual Review
A review of a single paper or article. In a review of a paper or piece of research you must analyse method as well as content, and say whether or not you agree with the arguments and why. If you disagree you need to be able to say what evidence supports your objection. You also need to identify gaps in the literature. Also known as critiquing.

Induction
Creation of general principles from specific observations. [#] The process by which general propositions based on observed facts are established.

Inductive inference (in research cycle)
This refers to a process of creating meaningful and consistent explanations, understandings, conceptual frameworks, and/or theories by integrating (a) the current knowledge gleaned from the literature, (b) concrete observations or facts, (c) results of

data analysis in a research project, and (d) findings of a previous strand of a mixed methods study (Tashakkori & Teddlie, 1998).

Inductive

Bottom-up reasoning that begins with specific observations and measures and ends up as general conclusion or theory.

Inference quality

This is proposed as a mixed methods term to incorporate the QUAN term internal validity and the QUAL terms trustworthiness and credibility of interpretations (Tashakkori & Teddlie, 1998, 2003). The definition of the term is as follows: the degree to which the interpretations and conclusions made on the basis of the results meet the professional standards of rigor, trustworthiness, and acceptability as well as the degree to which alternative plausible explanations for the obtained results can be ruled out. Inference quality consists of Design Quality (within-design consistency) and Interpretive Rigor[conceptual (or inferential) consistency, interpretive agreement (or interpretive consistency), and interpretive distinctiveness.

Inference transferability

This refers to generalizability or applicability of inferences obtained in a study to other individuals or entities (see population transferability), other settings or situations(see ecological transferability), other time periods (see temporal transferability), or other methods of observation/measurement (see operational transferability). It subsumes the QUAN terms external validity and generalizability as well as the QUAL term transferability.

Inference

This is an umbrella term referring to a final outcome of a study. The outcome may consist of a conclusion about, an understanding of, or an explanation for an event, a behavior, a relationship, or a case. (#) This is “a conclusion reached” where there is either (a) a “deduction from premises that are accepted as true” or (b) an induction by “deriving a conclusion from factual statements taken as evidence for the conclusion” (Angeles, 1981, p. 133).

Inferential statistics

Statistical analyses used to reach conclusions that extend beyond the immediate data alone. [#] Statistics that help to establish relationships among variables and draw conclusion therefore. [#] Statistics with a know probability distribution that can be computed to determine whether an effect observed in a sample or samples is due to chance.

Influential observation

An observation that has a strong influence or effect on the regression results.

Informant
In field research, a person who is “native” to the social situation being studied, who assists the researcher by providing insider information and serving as a go-between.

Information System
The system that acquires, stores, and retrieves all relevant information for a specific group of functions (e.g., manufacturing information system).

Information
In everyday conversation we often use 'information' and 'data' as meaning much the same thing, but it is necessary to differentiate them. In a computerised database or information system it is common to refer to the raw material entered into the computer as 'data', and it is then processed by the computer to become 'information'. Knowledge can be seen as a higher level interpretation of the information.

Informed Consent
An agreement to take part in research which is based on a full explanation and understanding of why the research is being undertaken and any impact/effects it might have on participants. How you obtain informed consent is a major ethical consideration in research, especially with people who are mentally confused or who have a learning disability. [#] A policy of informing study participants about the procedures and risks involved in research that ensures that all participants must give their consent to participate. [#] The principle that potential participants are given adequate and accurate information about a study before they are asked to agree to participate, and that they do in fact agree (consent) to participate. In giving informed consent, participants many not waive or appear to waive any of their legal rights, or release or appear to release the investigator, the sponsor, the institution or agents thereof from liability for negligence. [#] Key requirement for IRB approval in which the subject must give voluntary written consent before participating based on adequate information and ability.

Inkblot Tests
A motivational research technique that uses colure patterns of inkblots to be interpreted by the subjects.

Institutional Review Board (IRB)
A specially constituted review body established or designated by an entity to protect the welfare of human participants recruited to participate in biomedical or behavioral research. [#] A panel of people who review grant proposals with respect to ethical implications and decide whether additional actions need to be taken to assure the safety and rights of participants.

Institutional review board’s (IRBs)
Committees established by U.S federal regulations at each research institution to protect human subjects from abuses through prior review of research proposals.

Institutionalized Cognitively Impaired
Persons who are confined, either voluntarily or involuntarily, in a facility for the care of the mentally or otherwise disabled (*e.g.* a psychiatric hospital, home, or school for the mentally disabled).

Institutionalized
Confined, either voluntarily or involuntarily (*e.g.*, a hospital, prison, or nursing home).

Instrumental utilization
Evaluation use that actually affects decision making.

Instrumentation Effects
The threat to internal validity in experimental designs caused by changes in the measuring instrument between the pre test and the post test.

Instrumentation threat
A threat to internal validity that arises when the instruments (or observes) used on the posttest and the pretest differ.

Integrity
In science, utter honesty in conducting research including seeking and reporting data contrary to one's own belief.

Interaction
The effect produced when the levels of one factor interact with the levels of another factor influencing the response variable.

Interaction effect
An effect that occurs when differences on one factor depend on which level you are on another factor.

Interaction
Effect of one independent variable depends on the level of another independent variable.

Interactive causation
direct causation of one variable by another that varies with the level of another variable.

Interactive model
(Maxwell & Loomis, 2003) Applied to mixed methods research, this model indicates that "the different components of actual mixed methods studies are … connected in a network or web rather than a linear or cyclic sequ

Intercept
In regression analysis, the point on the vertical axis where it meets the regression line,

that is the estimated value of the outcome variable when the predictor variable has the value of zero; usually symbolized by the letter a.

Internal Consultants
Homogeneity of the items in the measure that tap a construct.

Internal rate of return (IRR)
Yyield in monetary terms of a program investment expressed as an annual rate.

Internal Validity of Experiments
Attests to the confidence that can be placed in the cause-and-effect relationship found in experimental designs.

Internal validity
The extent to which the results of a study (usually an experiment) can be attributed to the treatments rather than a flaw in the research design; in other words, the degree to which one can draw valid conclusions about the causal effects of one variable on another. [#] The approximate truth about inferences regarding cause-effect relationships. [#] Truthfulness of the assertion that the observed effect is due to the independent variable(s) in the study.

Internet
A vast network of computers connecting people and information worldwide.

Interpretive agreement (or interpretive consistency)
This refers to consistency of interpretations across people (e.g., consistency among scholars, consistency with participants' construction of reality).

Interpretive distinctiveness
This is the degree to which the inferences are distinctively different from (and superior to) other possible interpretations of the results and the rival explanations are ruled out (eliminated).

Interrater Reliability
The consistency of the judgment of several ratters on how they see a phenomenon or interpret the activities in a situation.

Interrupted time series design
Single –group quasi experiment that assesses a treatment with numerous pre and posttests.

Interterm Consistency Reliability
A test of the consistency of responses to all the items in a measure to establish that they hang together as a set.

Interval estimate
An estimate of a population parameter that provide an interval believed to contain the value of the parameter.

Interval level response
A response measured on as interval level, where the size of the interval between potential response values is meaningful. Most 1-to-5 rating responses can be considered interval level.

Interval level
Type of measurement that assigns scores on a scale with equal intervals.

Interval scale
A scale of measurement for a variable that has the properties of ordinal data and the interval between observations is expressed in terms of a fixed unit of measure. Interval data are always numeric. [#] A multipoint scale that taps the differences, the order, and the equality of the magnitude of the differences in the responses.

Intervening Variable
A variable that surfaces as a function of the independent variable, and helps in conceptualizing and explaining the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable. [#] Measured varioable in a hypothesis test or a theoretical variable in a theory that is the effect of one variable and a cause of another.

Interview guide
Chelist of topics that the qualitative interviewer wants to cover.

Interview: Group
Interviewing people in a group, rather than as separate individuals, is a way of finding out if a consensus view exists in a homogeneous group on any given subject, or to identify the range of views that might be held. It also allows the opportunity to observe and record group dynamics, and to gather data which arises from individuals in the group stimulating each other. The focus group is a well known example of a group interview.

Interview: Individual
The individual interview allows you to obtain personalised data about each respondent, and, if using a structured format, develop a data set for quantitative analysis. Individual interviews can take place face to face, by telephone or through the internet, via email.

Interview: Semi-structured
Contains a mix of structured questions, often to get factual data, and more general open-ended questions which allow the respondent to elaborate on particular issues.

Interview: Structured
Uses questions, commonly in a questionnaire, which are precisely worded and where possible responses are 'pre-coded'.

Interview: Unstructured
Also sometimes called 'in depth' or 'free story' interviews. Unstructured interviews can be thought of as conversations with a purpose, but don't be tempted to regard them as vague chats.

Interviewing
A data collection method in which the researcher asks for information verbally from the respondents.

Intranet
A network that connects people and resources within the organization.

Intrasession history
Events internal to the experimental procedure.

Intrquartile range (IQR)
A measure of variability defined as the difference between the third and first quartiles.

Investigator
In clinical trials, the individual who actually conducts the investigation.

Itemized Rating Scale
A scale that offers several categories of responses, out of which the respondent picks the one most relevant for answering the question.

Judgment Sampling

A purposive, non probability sampling design in which the sample subject is chosen on the basis of the individual's ability to provide the type of special information needed by the researcher. [#] A non-probabilistic method of sampling whereby element selection is based on the judgment of the person doing the study.

Justice

An ethical principle that requires fairness in the distribution of burdens and benefits; often expressed in terms of treating persons of similar circumstances or characteristics similarly

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Kappa
Measure of interrater agreement adjusted for chance agreement.

Key Informants
Are people who are known to have knowledge, experience, expertise and/or opinions specific to the subject of the research, and who are selected as data sources for this reason. [#] Member of social setting who serves as a major source of information about the setting for a qualitative researcher.

Key Words
[or sometimes key concepts] Are those words or short phrases you identify as best describing important aspects of your subject area. In practice there are two places where key words are most frequently encountered - in the index of a book, and as labels for carrying out a bibliographic search, usually by computer. Key words are sometimes also known as 'descriptors'. [#] In the context of an online catalog search, the part of the instructions that tells the computer the specific term to search for – for example, the author's name or the book's title.

Kinesics
Pertaining to bodily movements, especially the study of the communicative aspects of such movements.

Kruskal-Wallis test
A non-parametric test for identifying differences among three or more populations.

Kurtosis
Degree to which the frequency distribution is flat or peaked.

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Lab Experiment

An experimental design set up in an arterially contrived setting where controls and manipulations are introduced to establish cause-and-effect relationships among variables of interest to the researcher.

Lambda

Pre measure of association for nominal variables.

Laspeyres index

A weighted aggregate price index in which the weight for each item is its base-period quantity.

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Latent variable

Unmeasured variable constructed statistically from two or more measured variable.

Law of large numbers

Principle that larger sample sizes make for better estimates of population values.

Leading Questions

Questions phrased in such a manner as to lead the respondent to give the answers that the researcher would like to obtain.

Least squares method

The method used to develop the estimated regression equation. It minimizes the sum of squared residuals (the deviations between the observed values of the dependent variable, $y_{i)}$, and the estimated values of the dependent variable, y_i).

Least squares

The criterion fir fitting a regression line so that you minimize the sum of the squares of the residuals from the regression line.

Legally Authorized Representative
A person authorized either by statute or by court appointment to make decisions on behalf of another person. In human participants research this refers to an individual (or judicial) authorized under applicable law to consent on behalf of a participant to the participant's participation in the research.

Level of significance
The maximum probability of a Type I error.

Level
A subdivision of a factor into components or features.

Levels of measurement
Categorization of measurement into types based on the amount of information in the measure: nominal, ordinal, interval, ratio.

Leverage
A measure of how far the values of the independent variables are from their mean values.

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Life History
It is a record of an event/events in a respondent's life told (written down, but increasingly audio or video recorded) by the respondent from his/her own perspective in his/her own words. A life history is different from a 'research story' in that it covers a longer time span, perhaps a complete life, or a significant period in a life.

Likert Scale
An interval scale that specifically uses the five anchors of Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Neither Disagree nor Agree, Agree, and Strongly Agree. [#] A method of scaling in which the items are assigned interval-level scale values and the responses are gathered using an interval level response format.

Linear assumption
In regression analysis, the assumption that the relationship between the studied variables is best described by a straight line.

Linear model
Any statistical model that uses equations to estimate lines.

Literature Review
It brings together individual reviews of papers, etc. It should weave together the individual reviews into an overview of the area. The aim is to convey an awareness of

the current state of knowledge in the subject. It is commonly used to set the scene for introducing new research or a new perspective on the research. [#] Analysis of all research on a topic that tires to identify consensus findings or to resolve conflicts in the work.

Literature Search
A manual and/or electronic search of the literature to find out what research has been carried out in your area of enquiry.

Literature Survey >>> **Literature Review.**

Literature
All of the research reports on a single question.

Loaded Questions
Questions that would elicit highly biased emotional responses from subjects.

Local Area Network (LAN)
Computers in close proximity connected together, enabling people to share information, files, and other necessary materials.

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Longitudinal
A study that takes place over time.

Longitudinal correlation
Association of variable measured at different times. One variable is said to "lead" (come before) or "lag" (come after" the other.

Longitudinal Research
May use any method of data gathering (observation, survey, experiment, etc.), but its particular characteristic is that the process is repeated on several occasions over a period of time, as far as possible replicating the chosen methodology each time. It follows that a key aim of such research is to monitor changes over time.

Longitudinal Study
A research study for which data are gathered at several points in time to answer a research question. [#] A study in which data are collected from the same sample at least two different times. A study designed to follow participants through time.

Longitudinal survey
Survey conducted at two or more times (for example, panel, trend, and cohort longitudinal survey designs).

Lot

A group of items such as incoming shipments of raw materials or purchased parts as well as finished goods from final assembly.

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Main effect
An outcome that shows consistent difference between all levels of a factor.

Management Information System (MIS)
A generic term for information within an enterprise, facilitated by software and technology.

Management information systems (MIS)
Record – keeping procedures for a program by which managers or others can routinely monitor its operation .

Manipulation Checks
Measures used to assess the effectiveness of the manipulation.

Manipulation
How the researcher exposes the subjects to the independent variable to determine cause-and-effect relationships in experimental designs.

Mann-Whitney-Wilcox on (MMW) test
A non-parametric statistical test for identifying differences between tow population based on the analysis of two independent samples.

Margin of error
The + - value added to and subtracted from a point estimate in order to develop a confidence interval.

Matched samples
Samples in which each data value of one sample is matched with a corresponding data value of the other sample.

Matching
A method of controlling known contaminating factors in experimental studies, by deliberately spreading them equally across the experimental and control groups, so as not to confound the cause-and effect relationship. [#] Assigning subjects to experimental and control conditions to equalize the groups on selected characteristics; can be combined with random assignment but when used alone cannot guarantee group equivalence on variable not used in the matching.

Math anxiety
Fear of math and statistics, which can result in avoidance of math- based courses or careers.

Math phobia
The fear and consequent avoidance of math – related material.

Matrix
A table of numbers such as correlations.

Maturation Effects
A threat to internal validity that is a function of the biological, psychological, and other processes taking place in the respondents as a result of the passage of time.

Maturation threat
A threat to validity that occurs as a result of natural maturation that occurs between pre- and post-measurement.

Maturation
Time threat to internal validity in which internal developmental process cause the observed change.

Mature Minor
Someone who has not reached adulthood (as defined by state law) but who may be treated as an adult for certain purposes (*e.g.* consenting to medical care). A mature minor is not necessarily an emancipated minor (See >>> Emancipated Minor).

Mean (M)
Measure of central tendency consisting of the sum divided by the number of observations, symbolize by M of X.

Mean Square Error
The unbiased estimate of the variance of the error term. It is denoted by MSE or s^2. It measures the accuracy of a forecasting model.

Mean
The average of a set of figures. [#] A description of the central tendency in which you add up all the values and divide by the number of values. [#] A measure of central location for a data set. It is computed by summing all the data values and dividing by the number of items. [#] The arithmetic average of a set of data in which the values of all observations are added together and divided by the number of observations.

Measure of Central Tendency
Descriptive statistics of a data set such as the mean, median, or mode.

Measure of Dispersion
The variability in a set of observations, represented by the gang, variance, standard deviation, and the intrquartile range.

Measurement association
The correlation between observed variable that derives from their serving as measures of a latent variable.

Measurement decay
Time threat to intervals validity in which changes in the measurement process cause the observed change, also called instrumentation.

Measurement error
Any influence on an observed score not related to what you are attempting to measure.

Median
The central item in a group of observation arranged in an ascending or descending order. [#] A measure of central location. It is the value that splits the data into two equal groups, one with values greater than or equal to the median and one with values less than or equal to the median.[#] The idle number in a series of numbers. For example in Thurstone scaling the median is the value above and below which 50 percent of the ratings fall. [#] The outcome that divides an ordered distribution exactly into halves. [#] The score found at the exact middle or fiftieth percentile of the set of values. One way to compute the median is to list all scores in numerical order and then locate the score in the center of the sample.

Median
Measure of central tendency consisting of the score with as many observations above as below..

Memoing
A process for recording your thoughts and ideas as t hey evolve throughout the study.

Meta-analytic review
Literature review approach that reduces each study to a few summary effect sized, which can then be analyzed by statics.

Meta-inference (or integrated mixed inference)
This is an inference developed through an integration of the inferences that are obtained on the basis of QUAL and QUAN strands of a mixed methods study. Back to the top

Meta-interpretation
Forthofer (2003) describes this term as follows: “Mixed methods designs are inherently

more complex, and those that attempt any integration or synthesis of results across methodologies require an additional phase of “meta-interpretation.”

Method effects

Source of construct invalidity in which measures of different constructs using the same procedure fail to diverge.

Method/Methodology

While 'method' describes what you as a researcher have done, methodology is about your reasons for doing it.

Methodological triangulated design

(Morse, 2003) This is a project that is comprised of two or more subprojects, each of which exhibits methodological integrity. While complete in themselves, these projects fit to complement or enable the attainment of the overall programmatic research goals.

Methodology

The methods you use to try to understand the world better.

Minimal Risk

A risk is minimal where the probability and magnitude of harm or discomfort anticipated in the proposed research are not greater, in and of themselves, than those ordinarily encountered in daily life or during the performance of routine physical or psychological examinations or tests. The definition of minimal risk for research involving prisoners differs somewhat from that given for non-institutionalized adults.

Mixed design

Experimental design that includes both within – subjects and between – subjects features.

Mixed Method Design

This is a design that includes both QUAL and QUAN data collection and analysis in parallel form (concurrent mixed method design, in which two types of data are collected and analyzed), in sequential form (sequential mixed method design, in which one type of data provides a basis for collection of another type of data), or where the data are converted (qualitized or quantitized) and analyzed again (conversion mixed method design). (#) (Bazeley, 2003) This design includes studies that “use mixed data (numerical and text) and alternative tools (statistics and text analysis) but apply the same method, for example, in developing a grounded theory.” See also Mixed Model Design.

Mixed methods sampling

(Kemper, Stringfield, & Teddlie, 2003). This is a simultaneous selection of units of study through both probability (to increase generalizability/transferability) and purposive sampling strategies (to increase inference quality).

Mixed model design
This is a design in which mixing of QUAL and QUAN approaches occurs in all stages of the study (formulation of research questions, data collection procedures and research method, and interpretation of the results to make final inferences) or across stages of the study (e.g., QUAL questions, QUAN data). In multistrand designs, either the strands are parallel (concurrent mixed model design) or sequential (sequential mixed model design, in which inferences of one strand lead to questions of the next strand) or the data are converted and analyzed again to answer different questions (conversion mixed model design).

Modal instance sampling
Sampling for the most typical case.

Mode
A measure of location, defined as the most frequently occurring data value. [#] The most frequently occurring value in the set of scores. [#] Measure of central tendency consisting of the most frequently occurring sources; if the distribution has two modes, the distribution is called bimodal.

Model specification
The process of stating the equation that you believe best summarizes the data for a study.

Model
One possible set of causal paths that we can compare with observed data.

Modem
A device for linking computers by telephone line an abbreviation for “modulator demodular”.

Moderating Variable
A variable on which the relationship between two other variables is contingent. That is, if the moderating variable is present, the theorized relationship between the two variables will hold good, not otherwise. [#] In interactive causation, the variable that determines the effect of one variable on another.

Monitoring
The collection and analysis of data as the project progresses to assure the appropriateness of the research, its design and participant protections.

Mono-method bias
A threat to construct validity that occurs validity that occurs when you rely on only a single implementation of your independent variable, cause, program, or treatment in your study.

Monomethod design: See >>> monostrand design.

Monostrand design
These designs use a single research method or data collection technique (QUAN or QUAN) and corresponding data analysis procedures to answer research questions. They are also known as single-phase designs.

Mortality
The loss of research subjects during the course of the experiment, which confounds the cause-and-effect relationship.

Mortality threat
A threat to validity that occurs because a significant number of participants drop out.

Mortality
Subject attrition from retest to posttest, which casts doubt on the validity of the study; here conceptualized as a threat to measurement construct validity. Protection against this threat is not provided by a control group or random assignment but rather by care in defining the subjects to be measured in evaluation experimental impact.

Motivational Research
A particular data gathering technique directed toward surfacing information, ideas, and thoughts that are not either easily verbalized, or remain at the unconscious level in the respondents.

Moving averages
A method of forecasting or smoothing a time series by averaging each successive group of data points.

Multicollinearity
The term used to describe the correlation among the independent variables.

Multilevel mixed methods design
This is a design in which QUAL data are collected at one level (e.g., child), and QUAN data are collected at another level (e.g., family) in a concurrent or sequential manner to answer different aspects of the same research question. Both types of data are analyzed accordingly, and the results are used to make inferences. Because the questions and inferences all are in one approach (QUAL or QUAN), this is a predominantly QUAL or QUAN study with some added components. In practice, because research questions and the inferences that are made at the end of the study are usually both QUAL and QUAN (using mixed models), this design is not common. See also multilevel mixed model design.

Multilevel mixed model design
This is a design in which QUAL data are collected at one level (e.g., child) and QUAN

data are collected at another level (e.g., family) in a concurrent or sequential manner to answer interrelated research questions with multiple approaches (QUAL and QUAN). Both types of data are analyzed accordingly, and the results are used to make multiple types of inferences (QUAL and QUAN) that are pulled together at the end of the study in the form of "global inferences." See >>> multilevel mixed method design.

Multilevel mixed sampling
(Kemper et al., 2003).This is sampling strategy in which probability and purposive sampling techniques are used at different levels of the study (e.g., student, class, school, district).

Multimethod matrix (MTMM)
A matrix of correlations arranged to facilitate the assessment of construct validity.

Multimethods design
This refers to designs in which the research questions are answered by using two data collection procedures or two research methods, both with either the QUAL or QUAN approach. See also multimethods QUAL study and multimethods QUAN study.

Multimethods QUAL study
This refers to designs in which the research questions are answered by using two QUAL data collection procedures or two QUAL research methods.

Multimethods QUAN study
This refers to designs in which the research questions are answered by using two QUAN data collection procedures or two QUAN research methods.

Multinomial population
A population in which each element is assigned to one and only one of several categories. The multinomial probability distribution extends the binomial probability distribution from two to three or more categories.

Multioption variable
A question format in which the respondent can pick multiple variables from a list.

Multiple – baseline design
Multiple intervention design in which the group or subject receives more than one experimental manipulation.

Multiple coefficient of determination
A measure of the goodness of fit of the estimated multiple regression equation. It can be interpreted as the proportion of the variation in the dependent variable that is explained by the estimated regression equation.

Multiple comparison procedures
Statistical procedures used to conduct statistical comparisons between pairs of the population means or treatments.

Multiple group threat
An internal validity threat that occurs in studies that use multiple groups, for instance, a program and a comparison group.

Multiple methods design
This refers to designs in which more than one research method or data collection and analysis technique is used to answer research questions. They include mixed methods designs (QUAL + QUAN) and multimethods designs (QUAN + QUAN or QUAL + QUAL).Back to the top

Multiple Regression Analysis
A statistical technique to predict the variance in the dependent variables against it. [#]Regression analysis involving two or more independent variables. [#] The mathematical equation relating the expected or mean value of the dependent variable to the values of the independent variables.

Multiple regression model
The mathematical equation the describes how the dependent variable y is related to the independent variables x1, x2 .....xp and an error term E.

Multiple regression
One statistical procedure for conduction multivariate research.

Multiple sampling plan
A form of acceptance sampling in which more than one sample of stage is used. On the basis of the number of defective items found in a sample, a decision will be made to accept the lot, reject it, or continue sampling.

Multiplication law
A probability law used to compute the probability of an intersection of two events, denoted by A and B . It is P(A$\cap B$) = P(A) P(B/A) or P(A$\cap B$) = P(B)P*A/B). For independent events, it reduces to P(A$\cap B$) = P(A)P(B).

Multiplicative time series model
A model whereby the separate components of the time series are multiplied to identify the actual time series values. When the four components of trend, cyclical, seasonal, and irregular are assumed present, we obtain $Y_t = T_t*S_t*L_t$.

Multistage Cluster Sampling
A probability sampling design that is a stratified sampling of clusters.

Multistage Sample
A probability sample that involves several stages (and frequently a cluster sampling stage) , such as randomly selecting clusters from a population, then randomly selecting people from each of the clusters.

Multi-stage sampling
The combining of several sampling techniques to create a more efficient or effective sample than the use of any one sampling type can achieve on its own.

Multistrands design This refers to designs that use more than one research method or data collection procedure. See also multimethods design.

Multitrait-multimethod matrix
This is a matrix of correlations between multiple methods of measuring each of a set of attributes. The diagonal values indicate the reliability of each measure/method. The off-diagonal values indicate the convergent validity and discriminant validity of each procedure/instrument. This method was introduced by Campbell and Fiske (1959) to evaluate the quality of data obtained from measurement instruments.

Multivariate Analysis
Any of several methods for examining multiple variables at the same time. Usage varies. (a) Stricter usage reserves the term for designs with two or more independent variables and two or more dependent variables. (b) More loosely, multivariate analysis applies to designs with more than one independent variable or more than one dependent variable or both. Whichever usage you prefer, either allows researchers to examine the relation between two variables while simultaneously controlling for the influence of other variables. Examples include path analysis, factor analysis, multiple regression analysis, MANOVA, LISREL, canonical correlations, and discriminant analysis.

Multivariate research statistics
Analytic procedures that can study three or more variables stimulateously: for example, two or more predictors in relation to an outcome variable.

Mundane realism
Extent to which a research setting resembles in physical detail a real social setting.

Mutually exclusive
Said of two events, conditions, or variables which cannot occur at the same time. For example, one cannot be both male and female, or both Protestant and Catholic. Thus, the categories male and female, or Catholic and Protestant are said to be mutually exclusive.

Mutually exclusive
The property of a variable that ensures that the respondent is not able to assign two attributes simultaneously. For example, gender is a variable with mutually exclusive potions if it is impossible for the respondents to simultaneously claim to be both male and female.

Narrative

[or biographical] approaches to research are primarily qualitative, and include gathering/ using data in the form of diaries, stories and life histories.

Natural selection theory of knowledge

A theory that ideas have survival value and that knowledge evolves through a process of variation, selection, and retention.

Near Market

It is a descriptor given to research which is placed in an economic context of being commercially exploitable. It is commonly used to describe applied research (see entry) set in the market sector, where there is or should be a market interest in supporting and funding it.

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Negative relationship

A relationship between variables in which high values for one variable are associated with low values on another variable.

No sampling error

All types of errors other than sampling errors, such as measurement error, interviewer error and processing error.

Nominal response format

A response format that has a number beside each choice where the number has no meaning except as a placeholder for that response.

Nominal scale

A scale of measurement for a variable that uses a label or name to identify an attribute of an element. Nominal data may be non-numeric or numeric. [#] A scale that categorizes individuals or objects into mutually exclusive and collective exhaustive groups, and offers basic, categorical information on the variable of interest.

Nomological network
A network that includes the theoretical framework for what you are trying to measure, an empirical framework for how you are going to measure it, and specification of the linkages among and between these two frameworks.

Nomothetic
Refers to laws or rules that pertain to the general case.

Non contrived Setting
Research conducted in the natural environment where activities take place in the normal manner (i.e. the field setting)

Non directional Hypothesis
An educated conjecture of a relationship between two variables, the directionality of which cannot be guessed.

Non participant-Observer
A researcher who collects observational data without becoming an integral part of the system.

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Non probability Sampling
A sampling design in which the elements in the population do not have a known or predetermined chance of being selected as sample subjects.

Non-affiliated Member
Member of an Institutional Review Board who has no ties to the parent institution, its staff, or faculty. This individual is usually from the local community (*e.g.*, minister, business person, attorney, teacher).

Nonequivalent Dependent Variables (NEDV) design
A single-group pre-post quasi-experimental design with two outcome measures where only one measure is theoretically predicted to be affected by the treatment and the other is not.

Nonequivalent-Group design (NEGD)
A pre-post two-group quasi-experimental design structured like a pretest-posttest randomized experiment, but lacking random assignment to group.

Non-probabilistic methods
Statistical methods that require few, if any, assumptions about the population probability

distributions and the level of measurement. These methods can be applied when nominal or ordinal data are available.

Non-probability Sample
A subset of the population chosen in a way that does not give every member of the population a known (nonzero) chance of being selected.

Non-probability sampling
Sampling that does not involve random selection.

Non-proportional quota sampling
A sampling method where you sample until achieve a specific number of sampled units for each subgroup of a population, where the proportions in each group are not the same.

Non-response Bias
The bias that results from differences between those who agree to participate in a survey and those who don't.

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Non-therapeutic Research
Research that has no likelihood or intent of producing a diagnostic, preventive, or therapeutic benefit to the current participants, although it may benefit participants with a similar condition in the future.

Normal probability distribution
a continuous probability distribution. Its probability density function is bell-shaped and determined by its mean μ standard deviation.

Normal probability plot
A graph of normal scores plotted against value of the standardized residuals. This plot helps determine whether the assumption that the error term has a normal probability distribution appears to be valid.

np chart
A control chart used to monitor the output of a process in terms of the number of defective items.

Nuisance Variable
A variable that contaminates the cause-and-effect relationship.

Null case

A situation in which the treatment has no effect.

Null hypothesis

The hypothesis that describes the possible outcomes other than the alternative hypothesis. Usually the null hypothesis predicts there will be no effect of a program or treatment you are studying. [#] The conjecture that postulates no differences or no relationship between or among variables. [#] The hypothesis tentatively assumed true in the hypothesis testing procedure. [#] The proposition, to be tested statistically, that the experimental intervention has “no effect,” meaning that the treatment and control groups will not differ as a result of the intervention. Investigators usually hope that the data will demonstrate some effect from the intervention, thus allowing the investigator to reject the null hypothesis.

Numerical Scale

A scale with bipolar attributes with five points or seven points indicated on the scale.

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O

Symbol used in design diagrams to represent one or more observations collected at some time point.

Objectivity

Interpretation of the result on the basis of the results of data analysis, as opposed to subjective or emotional interpretations.

Observation bias

Data collection bias that occurs in interviewing or measurement stage (for example, the tendency of respondents to give answers that are socially desirable).

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Observation: Non-participant

Where the researcher attempts to remove or detach themselves as an actor from the research situation.

Observation: Participant

Observing something as an insider, as someone who is involved in the processes being observed.

Observational Survey

Collection of data by observing people or events in the work environment and recording the information.

Observed Score

Also called fallible score, the value obtained by the measurement procedure and assumed to contain some degree of error.

Obtrusive versus unobtrusive measurement

Dimension of measurement that separates observations known to the subject from those occurring outside the subject's awareness.

Office of Research Integrity (ORI)
Institutional unit that protects against and judges cases of research misconduct such a fraud.

Ogive
A graph of a cumulative distribution.

OMRS. Optical **M**ark **R**eader **S**ystem
An electronic method of analysing responses to questionnaires/surveys.

One-Shot-Study >>> cross sectional Study.

One-tailed hypothesis
A hypothesis that specifies a direction, for example, when your hypothesis predicts that your program will increase the outcome.

One-tailed test
A hypothesis test in which rejection of the null hypothesis occurs for values of the test statistic in one tail of the sampling distribution.

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Online data collection
Using a computer to receive and store data directly from an experiment in progress.

Online
Connected to a computer for direct interaction with the electric database.

Ontological assumptions
The assumptions you hold about reality. For instance, realism is an ontological assumption that holds that there is an external reality apart from your experience of it.

Ontology
Branch of philosophy dealing with the ultimate nature of things.

Open coding
A phase of the grounded theory method where you consider the data in minute detail while developing some initial categories.

Open Design
An experimental design in which both the investigator(s) and the participants know the treatment group(s) to which participants are assigned.

Open-ended Questions

Leave the answer entirely to the respondent, either with a blank space on the questionnaire for recording the reply, or by phrasing a question in an interview in such a way as to elicit a longer answer. This approach is used when there is no way of knowing what answers the respondents are likely to give, or if you want quotable responses. Often they are used in pilot studies in order to develop a pre-coded version for the main study. [#] Questions that the respondent can answer in a free-flowing format without restricting the range of choices to a set of specific alternatives suggested by the researches. [#] Survey questions that allow respondents to answer in their own words.

Operating characteristic curve

A graph showing the probability of accepting the lot as a function of the percentage defective in the lot. This curve can be used to help determine whether a particular acceptance sampling plan meets both the producer's and the consumer's risk requirements.

Operational Definition

Definition of a construct in measurable terms by reducing it from its level of abstraction through the delineation of its dimensions and elements. [#] Statements of the specific ways in which the absence, presence, and/or the degree of presence of a phenomenon will be determined in a specific research process. [#] Procedure that translates a construct into manifest or observable form.

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Operational transferability

This is the degree to which the inferences that are made on the basis of the results of the study are generalizable to other methods of observing/measuring the entities or attributes that the inference is about. Subsumes the QUAN terms external validity of operations and operational external validity.

Operationalization

The act of translating a construct into its manifestation, for example translating the idea of your treatment or program into the actual program, or translating the idea of what you want to measure into the real measure. The result is also referred to as an operationalization, that is, you might describe your actual program as an operationalized program. [#] Your translation of an idea or construct into something real and concrete.

Operations Research

A quantitative approach taken to analyze and solve problems of complexity.

Opportunity cost
Value of the best alternative use of the project's resources, that is, the value forgone by the decision to invest in the project.

Ordinal level
Type of measurement that assigns observations to ordered categories.

Ordinal response format
A response format in which respondents are asked to rank the possible answers in order of preference.

Ordinal scale
A scale of measurement for a variable that has the properties of nominal data and can be used to rank or order the data. Ordinal data may be non-numeric or numeric. [#] A scale that not only categorizes the qualitative differences in the variable of interest, but also allows for the rank-ordering of these categories in a meaningful way.

Outlier
A data point or observation that does not fit the pattern shown by the remaining data; an unusually small or unusually large data value.

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Oversample
Drawing a disproportionately large number of elements to assure an adequate number of elements from small clusters or strata.

P

Symbol for probability that an observed inferential statistic occurred by chance (for example $p < .05$).

P chart

A control chart used when the output of a process is measured in terms of the proportion defective.

Paasche index

A weighted aggregate price index in which the weight for each item is its proportion defective.

Paired Comparisons

Respondents choose between tow objects at a time , with the process repeated with a small number of objects.

Panel Studies

Studies conducted over a period of time to determine the effects of certain changes made in a situation, using a panel or group of subjects as the sample base.

Panel survey

Longitudinal survey design involving multiple interviews with the same subjects: are known as a panel.

Panel

Correlational design in which a group of subjects is surveyed or measured at more than one time point; also the group itself is called a panel.

Paradig

Shared framework involving common theory and data collection tools in which researchers ordinarily approach scientific problems.

Paradigm shift

The revolution in assumptions about and perception of a research problem during which one perception replaces another.

Paradigm
(Mertens, 2003). A conceptual model of a person's worldview, complete with the assumptions that are associated with that view. (#) (Caracelli and Green, 2003) paradigms are social constructions, historically and culturally embedded discourse practices, and therefore neither inviolate nor unchanging. Back to the top

Paradox
Apparent contradiction between two different theories, between, two different observations, or between a theory and observations.

Parallel mixed model design See >>> Concurrent Mixed Model Design.

Parallel-Form Reliability
That form of reliability which is established when responses to two comparable sets of measure tapping the same construct are highly correlated.

Parameter
A numerical characteristic of a population, such as a population mean, a population standard deviation, a population proportion, and so on.

Parametric Statistics
Statistics used to test hypothesis when the population from which the sample is drawn is assumed to be normally distributed.

Parsimony
Efficient, expiation of the variance in the dependent variable of interest through the use of a smaller, rather than a larger number of independent variables.

Parsimony
Theory attribute of being simple or sparing of constructs and relationships.

Partial correlation
Measure of association between two variables after statistically controlling one or more other variables. Order of correlation is the number of variables controlled (for example, zero-order is simple correlation, first – order partial controls one variable and so on).

Participant observation
A method of qualitative observation where the researcher becomes a participant in the culture or context being observed. [#] Common qualitative research method in which the researcher enters the social setting to be studied and actively joins the subjects in their normal activities.

Participant
Individuals whose physiological or behavioral characteristics and responses are the

object of study in a research project. Under federal regulations, human participants are defined as: living individual(s) about whom an investigator conducting research obtains: (1) data through intervention or interaction with the individual; or (2) identifiable private information.

Participant-Observer
A researcher who collects observational data by becoming a member of the system from which data are collected.

Partitioning
The process of allocating the total sum of squares and degree of freedom to the various components.

Paternalism
Making decisions for others against or apart from their wishes with the intent of doing them good.

Path analysis
Diagram of a causal model that includes statistical estimates of relationships.

Path coefficient
Standardized regression coefficient from a multiple regression analysis that describes the association between two variables in path analysis.

Pattern matching
The degree of correspondence between two data items. For instance, you might look at a pattern match of a theoretical expectation pattern with an observed pattern to see if you are getting the outcomes you expect.

Pattern-Matching NEDV design
A single-group per-post quasi-experimental design with multiple outcome measures where there is a theoretically-specified pattern of expected effects across the measures. To asses the treatment effect, the theoretical pattern of expected outcomes is correlated or matched wit the observed pattern of outcomes as measured.

Pearson product moment correlation coefficient (R)
Non- PRE measure of association best suited for interval or ratio variables.

Pearson Product Moment Correlation
A particular type of correlation used when both variables can be assumed to be measured at an interval level of measurement.

Percent frequency distribution
A tabular summary of data showing the percentage of items in each of several non-overlapping classes.

Percentile
A value such that at least p percent of the items are less than or equal to this value and at least (100-p) percent of the items are greater than or equal to this value. The 50^{th} percentile is the median.

Permission
The agreement of parent(s) or guardians to the participation of their child or ward in research.

Persuasive utilization
Evaluation use in which the research justifies decisions already made also called symbolic utilization.

Phenomenology
A philosophical perspective as well as an approach to qualitative methodology that focuses on people's subjective experiences and interpretations of the world. [#] Philosophical perspective that emphasizes the discovery of meaning from the point of view of the studied group or individual.

Pie chart
A graphical device for presenting data summaries based on sub-division of a circle into sectors that correspond to the relative frequency for each class.

Pilot Study
A trial, both to examine the effectiveness of various aspects of the proposed research, such as procedures for data gathering, and to aid the completion of detailed project plans. [#] Small scale research with the experimental manipulation to determine its effective ness before using it in the main study.

Placebo
A chemically inert substance (*e.g.*, sugar pills) given to control groups as if it were the medicine or treatment for its psychologically suggestive effect; it is used in controlled clinical trials to determine whether improvement and side effects may reflect imagination or anticipation rather than actual power of a drug. [#] Intervention that simulates an authentic treatment but with no active ingredient.

Plagiarism
Falsely claiming credit for work authored by another.

Plausible rival hypothesis
Believable or possible alternative explanation for an observation.

Point estimate
A single numerical value used as an estimate of a population parameter.

Point estimator
The sample statistic that provides the point estimate of the population parameter.

Poisson probability distribution
A probability distribution showing the probability of x occurrences of an event over a specified interval of time or space.

Poisson probability function
The function used to compute Poisson probabilities used to compute Poisson probabilities.

Pooled variance
An estimate of the variance of a population based on the combination of two (tow or more) sample results. The pooled variance estimate is appropriate whenever the variances of two (or more) populations are assumed equal.

Population Frame
A listing f all the elements in the population from which the sample s drawn.

Population parameter
A numerical value used as a summary measure for a population of data (e.g. the population mean, the population variance , and the population standard deviation). [#] The mean or average you would obtain if you were able to sample the entire population

Population transferability
This refers to generalizability or applicability of inferences obtained in a study to other individuals or entities. Subumes the QUAN term population validity and population external validity, and the QUAL term transferability. See >>> Inference transferability.

Population validity (or population external validity) See >>> Inference transferability

Population
A group of persons that one wishes to describe or about which one wishes to generalize. To generalize about a population, one often studies a sample that is meant to be representative of the population. [#] The entire group (or set or type) of people from which a researcher samples, and to which she or he would ideally like to generalize. [#] The entire group of people, events, or things that the researcher desires

to investigate. [#] The group you want to generalize to and the group you sample from in a study. [#] The set of all elements of interest in a particular study. [#] Collection of all elements to whom survey results are to be generalized.

Positive relationship
A relationship between variables in which high values for one variable are associated with high values on another variable and low values are associated with low values.

Positivism
An approach to knowledge based on the assumption of an objective reality that can be discovered with observed data. [#] The philosophical position that the only meaningful inferences are ones that can be verified through experience or direct measurement. Positivism is often associated with the stereotype of the hard-headed, lab-coat scientist who refuses to believe in something if it can't be seen or measured directly.

Post-positivism
The rejection of positivism in favour of a position that one can make reasonable inference about phenomena based upon theoretical reasoning combined with experience-based evidence.

Posttest
A test given to the subject to measure the dependent variable after exposing them to a treatment.

Posttest-only non-experimental design
Na research design in which only a posttest is given. It is referred to as nonexperimental because no control group exists.

Posttest-only randomized experiment
An experiment in which the group are randomly assigned and receive only a posttest.

Power curve
A graph of the probability of rejecting H_o for all possible values of the population parameter not satisfying the null hypothesis. The power curve provides the probability of correctly rejecting the null hypothesis.

Power
The probability of H_o when it is false. [#] The probability of a statistical test correctly rejecting a false null hypothesis (or 1- beta).

Precision
The degree of closeness of the estimated sample characteristics to the population parameters, determined by the extend of the variability of the sampling distribution of the sample mean.

Pre-coded Questions
These have a list of answers from which to choose in order to facilitate analysis, or to better control the interview process. In a self-completion questionnaire the respondent chooses the option or options. In an interview the options are either read out or shown to the respondent who then chooses. In this type of question care must be taken that the options are exclusive and exhaustive. The category 'Other' is often added in case the list is not complete, but keep in mind that if there are possible answers which are not on your list, bias can ensue.

Precosopm statement
A probability statement about the sampling error.

Prediction interval estimate
The interval estimate of an individual value of y for a given value of x

Predictive Research
It is concerned with identifying indicators of future behaviour or demand in a population on the basis of the current behaviour and demands of a sample. Predictive techniques use a number of statistical approaches.

Predictive Study
A study that enables the prediction of the relationships among the variables in a particular situation.

Predictive validity
A type of construct validity based on the idea that your measure is able to predict what it theoretically should be able to predict. [#] The ability of the measure to differentiate among individuals as to a criterion predicted for the future.

Predictor Variable>>> Independent Variable.

Pre-experiments
Class of experimental design that are very vulnerable to threats to internal validity.

Pre-post nonequivalent groups quasi-experiment
A research design in which groups receive both a pre- and posttest and group assignment is not randomized and therefore the groups may be nonequivalent, making it a quasi-experiment.

Pre-project Research
It is an activity undertaken in the planning stages of research to clarify issues such as the focus of the research, its aims, access to sampling frame, likely response rate, most appropriate methodology and means of analysis. Overlaps somewhat with a pilot study.

Pre-randomization
Class of experimental designs that are very vulnerable to threats to internal validity.

Present values
Value of future program benefits adjusted downward by some discount rate.

Pretest sensitization
Production of changes in later interviews by the experience of a prior interview.

Pretest
A test given to subjects to measure the dependent variable before exposing them to a treatment.

Pretesting Survey Questions
Test of the understand ability and appropriateness of the questions planned to be included in a regular survey, using a small number of respondents.

Prevalence
Number of cases existing at some time.

Primary Data
Data collected firsthand for subsequent analysis to find solutions to the problem researched.

Primary Sources
A primary source is that which provides the initial basic data set under discussion, while a secondary source is one which offers further analysis or commentary on the data. Generally it is better, if you can, to make reference to primary sources.

Principal Investigator
The scientist or scholar with primary responsibility for the design and conduct of a research project.

Prisoner
An individual involuntarily confined in a penal institution, including persons: (1) sentenced under a criminal or civil statue; (2) detained pending arraignment, trial, or sentencing; and (3) detained in other facilities.

Privacy
A person's capacity to control the extent, timing, and circumstances of shared oneself (physically, behaviorally, or intellectually) with others.

Probabilistic
Based on probabilities

Probabilistic equivalence
The notion that two groups, if measured infinitely, would on average perform identically.

Note that two groups that are probabilistically equivalent would seldom obtain the exact same average score.

Probabilistic sampling
Any method of sampling for which the probability of each possible sample can be computed.

Probability density function
A function used to compute probabilities for a continuous random variable. The area under the graph of a probability density function over an interval represents probability.

Probability distribution
A description of how the probabilities are distributed over the values the random variables can assume.

Probability distribution
In inferential statistics, the likelihood of occurrence (or probability) of each level of the inferential statistic for any number of degree of freedom.

Probability function
A function, denoted by f(x), that provides the probability that x assumes a particular value for a discrete random variable.

Probability proportionate to size (PPS)
Method of preserving equal probability of sampling across all elements in the population by which the number of elements drawn from each cluster is proportionate to the size of the cluster.

Probability Sample
A subset of the population chosen in such a way that every member of the population has a known (nonzero) chance of being selected into the sample.

Probability sampling
Method of sampling that utilizes some form of random selection. [#] The sampling design in which the elements of the population have some known chance or probability of being selected as sample subjects.

Probability sampling
Sampling method in which all elements have equal probability of being drawn.

Problem Definition
A precise, succinct statement of the question or issued that is to be investigated.

Problem Statement >>> Problem Definition.

Process analysis
Procedure for measuring selected grammatical or nonlexical forms in speech or text.

Producer's risk
The risk of rejection a good-quality lot. This a type I error.

Program audit
Nonroutine evaluation by an outsider of a program's operation.

Program evaluation
Social research that judges a program's success, usually in one or more of the following, program impact, efficiently analysis, or utilization.

Program impact
Stage of evaluative research that determines whether the program has an effect.

Program monitoring
Stage evaluative research that checks whether the program's operation follows its plan.

Projective Methods
Ways of eliciting responses difficult to obtain, otherwise than through such means as word association, sentence completion, and thematic apperception tests.

Projective question
A hypothetically framed question. For example, you might ask the respondent how much money people they know typically give in a year to charitable causes

Projective tests
Measurement procedures by which subjects respond to ambiguous stimuli; presumed to reflect significant personality characteristics.

Prompt
Blinking symbol on a computer screen showing readiness for the next step in the procedure.

Proportional quota sampling
A sampling method where you sample until you achieve a specific number of sampled units for each subgroup of a population, where the proportions in each group are the same.

Proportional reduction of error (PRE)
Quality of some correlation coefficients that measure association as the degree of improvement in predicting one variable from the other.

Proportionate Stratified Random Sampling
A probability sampling design in which the number of sample subjects drawn from each stratum is proportionate to the total number of elements in the respective strata.

Prospective Studies
Studies designed to observe outcomes or events that occur after the group of participants has been identified. Prospective studies do not have to involve manipulation or intervention but may be purely observational or involve only the collection of data instead.

Protocol
The formal design or plan of an experiment or research activity; specifically, the plan submitted to an IRB for review and to an agency for research support. The protocol includes a description of the research design or methodology to be employed, the eligibility requirements for prospective participants and controls, the treatment regimen(s), and the proposed methods of analysis that will be performed on the collected data.

Proxemics
Pertaining to interpersonal spacing, especially the study of communicative aspects, causes, and effects of spacing.

Proximal Similarity Model
A model for generalizing from your study to other contexts based upon the degree to which the other context is similar to your study context.

Proxy-Pretest design
A post-only design in which, after the fact, a pretest measure is constructed from pre-existing data. This is usually done to make up for the fact that the research did not include a true pretest.

Pseudo-effect
Apparent treatment effect caused by contrast with noncomparable control group.

Pseudoscience
Body of assertions that appears scientific because it involves observation, but is not for lack of falsifiability, for example, astrology.

Psychometrics
Research devoted to evaluating and improving reliability and validity of social research measures.

Pure
Often used in the same way as 'Basic Research', though sometimes to imply the purity

of methodological approach (that is, an emphasis on what is methodologically correct with minimal compromise with practical issues).

Purposive Sampling

A non probability sampling design in which the required information is gathered form special or specific targets or groups of people on some rational basis. [#] Non-probability sampling method that involves choosing elements with certain characteristics.

Purposiveness in Research

The situation in which research is focused on solving a well-identified and defined problem, rather than aimlessly looking for answers to vague questions.

p-value

The probability, when the null hypothesis is true, of obtaining a sample result that is at least as unlikely as what is observed. It is often called the observer level of significance.

Qualitative data
Data in which the variables are not in a numerical form, but are in the form of text, photographs, sounds bytes, and so on. [#] Data that are labels or names used to identify an attribute of each element. Qualitative data may be non-numeric or numeric. [#] Data that are not immediately quantifiable unless they are coded and categorized in some way.

Qualitative independent variable
An independent variable with qualitative data.

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Qualitative measures
Data not recorded in numerical form.

Qualitative Research
(a) When referring to variables, "qualitative" is another term for categorical or nominal. (b) When speaking of kinds of research, "qualitative" refers to studies of subjects that are hard to quantify, such as art history. Qualitative research tends to be a residual category for almost any kind of non-quantitative research. [#] The collection of non-numerical data. Often multi-method in focus, qualitative research involves an interpretive, meaning-driven approach to its participant matter. [#] Social research based on observation made in the field and analyzed in nonstatistical ways.

Qualitative Study
Research involving analysis of data / information that are descriptive in nature and not readily quantifiable.

Qualitative variable
A variable that is not in numerical form.[#] A variable with qualitative data.

Qualitative variables
Types of variable for which observations are assigned to levels rather than given

precise quantitative values rather than given precise quantitative values, example, religious preference

Qualitative
These data will normally be presented discursively (though multi-media is increasingly used) and will focus on depth and subtlety in a single or small number of settings rather than counting characteristics over a larger number of settings or responses from more people. This method can provide a rich and more in-depth data set. Researchers will often use qualitative methods to complement quantitative methods and vice versa.

Qualitizing
This is the process by which quantitative data are transformed into data that can be analyzed qualitatively.

Quality control
A series of inspections and measurements that determine whether quality standards are being met.

Quantitative
These data can be stored in reasonably well-defined categories, and in sufficient volume (ie number of responses) to permit tabular and cross-tabular presentations, and possibly statistical analysis. In other words it is about counting and offering findings as numbers or percentages. The strength of this approach lies in the precision and clarity with which findings can be stated, and the scope which exists (via appropriate statistical tests) for establishing general validity. In some sectors statistical presentation is respected more than any other format.

Quantitative data
Data that appears in numerical form. [#] Data that indicate how much or how many of something. Quantitative data are always numeric.

Quantitative measurement
Collecting and reporting observations numerically.

Quantitative Research
Said of variables or research that can be handled numerically. Usually (too sharply) contrasted with qualitative variables and research. [#] The collection of numerical data in order to describe, explain, predict and/or control phenomena of interest.

Quantitative variable
Data in the form of numbers. [#] A variable with quantitative data.

Quantitative Variables
Type of variable for which observations are assigned measured values for example, temperature.

Quantity index
An index that is designed to measure changes in quantities over time.

Quartiles
The 25th, 50th and 75th percentiles, referred to as the first quartile, the second quartile (median) and third quartile, respectively. Quartiles can be used to divide the data set into four parts, each part containing approximately 25% of the data.

Quasi-experiment
A type of research design for conducting studies in field or real-life situations where the researcher may be able to manipulate some independent variables but cannot randomly assign subjects to control and experimental groups. The procedures of quasi-experimentation were developed mainly in the context of evaluation research projects. For example, you cannot cut off someone's unemployment benefits to see how well he or she could get along without them or to see whether an alternative job-training program would be more effective for some unemployed persons. But you could try to find volunteers for the new program. You could compare the results for the volunteer group (experimental group) with those of people in the regular program (control group). The study is quasi-experimental because you were unable to assign subjects at random to treatment and control groups. Questionnaire - A group of written questions to which subjects respond. Some restrict the use of the term "questionnaire" to written responses. [#] An experimental design that is missing one or more aspects of the (classic) controlled experiment.

Quasi-experimental design
Experiment approach in which the researcher does not assign subjects randomly to treatment and control conditions.

Quasi-experimental designs
Research designs that have several of the keys features of randomized experimental designs, such as pre-post measurement and treatment-control group comparisons, but lack random assignment to treatment group. [#] Research designs that look like randomized or true experiments (they have multiple groups and pre-post measurement) but use nonrandom assignment to assign the groups.

Quasi-Experimental
A quasi-experiment is an experiment in which a potential cause (independent variable) has been manipulated, but conditions do not permit the use of a random selection of

research subjects and/or the effective control of extraneous variables. Most field research which seeks to be an experiment is likely to fall into the quasi-experimental category. See also Experimental research.

Questionnaire

A questionnaire comprises the questions to be asked of respondents. There are three main types: questionnaires to be used in face to face or telephone interviews; self completion questionnaires, which are read, completed and returned by respondents; and computer administered questionnaires, which allow more complex question patterns than paper questionnaires. [#] A data collection method in which participants read and answer questions in a written format. [#] A pre formulated written set of questions to which the respondent records the answers, usually within rather closely delineated alternatives.

Quota Sampling

A form of purposive sampling in which a predetermined proportion of people from different subgroups is sampled. [#] Any sampling method where you sample until you achieve a specific number of sampled units for each subgroup of a population.

Quota sampling

Nonprobability sampling method that creates and samples matching a predetermined demographic profile .

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R chart

A control chart used when the output of a process is measured in terms of the range of a variable.

R

Symbol used in design diagrams to represent random assignment to groups.

Random assignment

Method of placing subjects in different condition so that each subject has an equal chance of being in any group, thus avoiding systematic subject differences between the experimental and control groups. [#] Process of assigning your sample into two or more subgroups by chance. Procedure for random assignment can vary from flipping a coin to using a table of random numbers to using the random number capability built into a computer.

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Random digit dialing (RDD)

Method of drawing a sample of respondents for telephone interviews by composing phone numbers randomly in order to reach phone subscribers with unlisted numbers.

Random error

Random deviation, which tends to average to zero over numerous sample subjects or items.

Random Sample

A specific type of probability sample in which participants are selected from a population list using a table of random numbers or a random number generator. (A random sample requires a list of population members in which each member can be assigned a discrete number.) The assignment of participants to different treatments, interventions, or conditions according to chance, rather than systematically. Random assignment of participants increases the probability that differences observed between participant groups are the result of the experimental intervention.

Random sampling
Drawing a representative group from a population by a method that gives every member of the population an equal chance of being drawn.

Random selection
Process or procedure that assures that the different units in your population are selected by chance.

Random variable
A numerical description of the outcome of an experiment.

Randomization
The process of controlling the nuisance variables by randomly assigning members among the various experimental and control groups, so that the confounding variables are randomly distributed across all groups.

Randomized block design
An experimental design employing blocking. [#] Experimental design in which the sample is grouped into relatively homogeneous subgroups or blocks within which your experiment is replicated. This procedure reduces noise or variance in the data.

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Range
The highest value minus the lowest value. [#] A measure of variability, defined as the largest value minus the smallest value. [#] The spread in a set of numbers indicated by the difference in the tow extreme values in the observations. [#] A measure of variability consisting of the span between the lowest and highest scores.

Ranking Scale
Scale used to tab preferences between tow or among more objects or items.

Rapport
Trusting relationship between interviewer and interviewee.

Rating scale
Scale with several responses categories that evaluate an object on a scale.

Ratio level
Type of measurement that assigns scores on a scale with equal intervals and a true zero point.

Ratio scale
A scale of measurement for a variable that has all the properties of interval that has all the properties of interval data and the ratio of two values is meaningful. Ratio data are always numeric.

Ration Scale
A scale that has an absolute zero origin, and hence indicates not only the magnitude, but also the proportion of the differences.

Reactivity
Extent to which a measure causes a change in the behaviour of the subject.

Realism
In ontology, the view that the sources of our perceptions are real and not fictions.

Recall-dependent Question
Questions that elicit from the respondents information that involves recall of experiences from the past that may be hazy in their memory.

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Reciprocal causation
A two-way causal connection between two constructs or variables in which each causes the other.

Record Sheets
The medium on which your recorded data will appear, whether on paper, through the computer or via audio or video. The record may be anything from a blank page on which you write, through to a structured recording schedule where you perhaps just have to fill in relevant ticks or ring numbers, like the pre-coded answer block on a questionnaire.(See also Optical Mark Reader System)

References
In the context of a research report a reference is a formal system for drawing attention to a literature source, usually published, both in the report itself (for instance, when you want to identify the source of a quotation) and in the bibliography or reading list at the end of the report.

Regression analysis
A general statistical analysis that enables us to model relationships in data and test for treatment effects. In regression analysis, we model relationships that can be depicted in graphic from with lines that are called regression lines.

Regression artifact >>> Regression Threat.

Regression equation
The equation that describes how the mean or expected value of the dependent variable is related to the independent variable.

Regression line
A line that describes the relationship between two or more variables**.**

Regression model
The equation describing how y is related to x and an error term.

Regression Point Displacement (RPD)
A pre-post quasi-experimental research design where the treatment is given to only one unit in the sample with all remaining units acting as controls. This design is particularly useful to study the effects of community-level interventions where outcome data is routinely collected at the community level. [#] A pre-post quasi-experimental design where the program or treatment is given to only a single unit (for example, person or school) but many units are used as a comparison group.

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Regression threat
A statistical phenomenon that causes a group's average performance on one measure to regress towards or appear closer to the mean of that measure than anticipated or predicted. Regression occurs whenever you have a nonrandom sample from a population and two measures that are imperfectly correlated. A regression threat will bias your estimate of the group's posttest performance and can lead to incorrect causal inferences.

Regression to the mean >>> Regression threat.

Regression toward the mean
When the same measure is applied more than one time, the movement toward the mean of subsequent scores, to the extent that the measure is unreliable; also a group threat to internal validity caused by the tendency of extreme scores on unreliable measures to move toward the mean on subsequent tests.

Regression-Discontinuity (RD)
A pretest-posttest, program-comparison group quasi-experimental design in which a cutoff criterion on the preprogram measure is the method of assignment to group.

Regularity theory
Causation is shown by a nonspurious association between two variables, a view of causation that requires a weak test.

Rejection region
The range of values that will lead to the rejection of a null hypothesis.

Relationship
Refers to the correspondence between two variables.

Relative efficiency
Given two unbiased point estimators of the same population parameter, the point estimator with the smaller standard deviation is more efficient.

Relative frequency distribution
A tabular summary of data showing the fraction of proportion (relative frequency) of data items in each of several non-overlapping classes.

Relative frequency method
A method of assigning probabilities on the basis of experimentation or historical data.

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Relevance
It is about the closeness with which the data being gathered feeds into the aims of the study.

Reliability
The degree to which a measure is consistent or dependable; the degree to which it would give you the same result over again, assuming the underlying phenomenon is not changing. [#] Attests to the consistency and stability of the measuring instruments. [#] The degree to which a measure yields consistent results. [#] The consistency or stability of a measure or test from one use to the next. When repeated measurements of the same thing give identical or very similar results, the measure is said to be reliable.

Reliability coefficient
Estimate of the extent to which a measure is free of random error, usually arrived at by correlating measures of the same type-for example, inter-item, interrater, parellel, form, or test- retest.

Reliability
Extent to which a measure reflects systematic or dependable sources of variation rather than random error.

Remuneration
Payment for participation in research; this is different from compensation, which typically refers to payment for research-related injuries.

Repeated measures
Two or more waves of measurement over time.

Repeated Measures Design: Same as **Within-participants Design**.

Replicability
The repeatability of similar results when identical research is conducted at different times or in different organizational settings.

Replicability/Replication
As the name suggests, replication is the process of repeating a study undertaken by someone else, in the sense of using the same methodology. Commonly the location and research subjects will be different, though sometimes studies return to the same group of subjects after a period of time has passed - e.g. with child development studies. A good research report always includes enough information on the methods used to enable someone else to carry out a replication.

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Replication
Repetition of a study to see if the same results are obtained. [#] The number of times each experimental condition is repeated in an experiment.

Representative Sample
A sample in which the participants closely match the characteristics of the population, and thus, all segments of the population are represented in the sample. A representative sample allows results to be generalized from the sample to the population.

Representativeness of the Sample
The extent to which the sample that is selected possesses the same characteristics as the population from which it is drawn.

Requests For Proposals (RFPs)
These RFPs, published by government agencies and some companies, describe some problem that the agency would like researchers to address. Typically, the RFP describes the problem that needs addressing, the contexts in which it operates, the approach they would like you to take to investigate to address the problem, and the amount they would be willing to pay for such research.

Research
An organized, systematic, critical, scientific inquiry or investigation into a specific problem, undertaken with the objective of finding answers or solutions thereto.

Research Design
The science and art of planning procedures for conducting studies so as to get the most valid findings. Called "design" for short. When designing a research study, one draws up a set of instructions for gathering evidence and for interpreting it.

Research Mindedness
Includes the following essential elements: A faculty for critical reflection informed by knowledge and research; An ability to use research to inform practice which counters unfair discrimination, racism, poverty, disadvantage and injustice, consistent with core social work values; An understanding of the process of research and the use of research to theorise from practice.

Research Plan
This is the researcher's guidebook for the project, and the yardstick against which the various stages of progress can be judged. It states the outputs to be delivered and the timescale.

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Research Population [or its derivatives such as 'survey population' and 'experimental population']
Is the total number of potential subjects for your research. If this population is larger than you need or can cope with, then you should use a rational and unbiased process for reducing the number (sampling).

Research proposal
A document that sets out the purpose of the study and the research design details of the investigation to be carried out by the researcher.

Research question
The central issue being addressed in the study, which is typically phrased in the language of theory.

Research
A systematic investigation (*i.e.*, the gathering and analysis of information) designed to develop or contribute to generalizable knowledge.

Researcher Interference
The extent to which the person conducting the research interferes with the normal course of work at the study site.

Resentful demoralization
A social threat to internal validity that occurs when the comparison group knows what the program group is getting and instead of developing a rivalry, control group members become discouraged or angry and give up.

Residual analysis
The analysis of the residuals used to determine whether the assumptions made about the regression model appear to be valid. Residual analysis is also used to identify unusual and influential observations.

Residual Error
In regression analysis, the distance or deviation between the estimated value from the regression line and the actual value of the outcome variable for any value of the predictor variable; also called residuals or deviations.

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Residual path
In path analysis, the causal path representing the effect on the outcome variable of all variables not specified in the study.

Residual plots
Graphical representations of the residuals that can be used to determine whether the assumptions made about the regression model appear to be valid.

Residual
The difference between the observed value of the dependent variable and the value predicted using the estimated regression equation. [#] The vertical distance from the regression line to each point. The residual in regression analysis refers to the portion of the outcome or dependent variable that you cannot predict with your regression equation.

Respect for Persons
An ethical principle requiring that individual autonomy be respected and that persons with diminished autonomy be protected (>>> **Cognitively Impaired, Incompetence**, and **Incapacity**).

Respondents
Research participants, who fill out a survey**,** are interviewed, participate in an experiment, are observed in a naturalistic setting, or who are otherwise studied.

Response brackets
A question response type that includes groups of answers, such as between 30 and 40 years old, or between $50,000 and $100,000 and annual income.

Response format
The format you use to collect the answer from the respondent.

Response Rate
The proportion of people asked to take part in research who actually become respondents. Non-response occurs when you have selected a sample and some of them do not provide data - for all sorts of reasons, but basically through your inability to make contact or their refusal. Usually face-to-face surveys will have a non-response rate of around 25% and postal surveys nearer 50%.

Response scale
A sequential numerical response format, such as a 1-to-5 rating format.

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Response set
Tendency of a person to answer items in a way designed to produce a preferred image (for example, social desirability); can reduce construct validity.

Response style
Peron's habitual manner or responding to test items that is independent of item content (for example, acquiscence); can reduce the construct validity of the measure.

Response
A specific measurement value that a sampling unit supplies.

Restricted Probability Designs >>> Complex Probability Sampling.

Retrospective Studies
Research conducted by reviewing records from the past (*e.g.*, birth and death certificates, medical records, school records, or employment records) or by obtaining information about past events elicited through interviews or surveys. Case studies are an example of this type of research.

Reverse causation

Threat to internal validity for an observed association in which the causal direction is opposite to that hypothesized.

Review (of Research)

The concurrent oversight of research on a periodic basis by an IRB. In addition to the at least annual reviews mandated by the federal regulations, reviews may, if deemed appropriate, also be conducted on a continuous or periodic basis.

Right to service

The ethical issue involved when participants do not receive a service that they would be eligible for if they were not in your study. For example, the member of a control group might not receive a drug because they are in a study.

Rigor

The theorelogotical and methodological precision adhered to in conducting research.

Risk

The probability of harm or injury (physical, psychological, social, or economic) occurring as a result of participation in a research study. Both the probability and magnitude of possible harm may vary from minimal to significant (See >>> **Minimal Risk**).

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Robust

Relative immunity of an inferential statistic to violation of its assumptions.

Rules of integration

(Erzberger & Kelle, 2003) A set of rules can be formulated that may be helpful for drawing inferences from the results of qualitative and quantitative studies in mixed methods designs. These rules should be understood as general guidelines whose significance vary according to the research question, the empirical domain under investigation, and the specific methods employed. Erzberger and Kelle list eight rules of integration. >>> Inference

Sample bias
When numerous samples are on average unrepresentative of the population.

Sample error
Unavoidable, random deviations of different sample estimates from each other.

Sample point
An element of the sample space. A sample point represents an experimental outcome.

Sample population
The population from which the sample is taken.

Sample size
The actual number of subjects chosen as a sample to represent the population characteristics.

Sample space
The set of all experimental outcome.

Sample stages
Steps at which elements or clusters are drawn as part of the sampling design.

Sample statistic
A numerical value used as a summary measure for a sample (e.g. the sample mean, the sample variance and the sample standard deviation). The value of the sample statistic is used to estimate the value of the population parameter.

Sample
A subset of a given population used for research purposes. [#] A subset of the population. [#] A subset or subgroup of the population. [#] Subset of individuals selected from a larger population. [#] The actual units you select to participate in your study.

Sampling distribution
The theoretical distribution of an infinite number of samples of the population of interest

in your study. [#] A probability distribution consisting of all possible values of the sample statistic.

Sampling error
Error in measurement associated with sampling. [#] The absolute value of the difference between an unbiased point estimator and the corresponding population parameter. It is the error that occurs because a sample, and not the entire population, is used to estimate a population parameter.

Sampling Frame
Available list of elements from which sample can actually be drawn, usually not a complete enumeration. [#] The list from which you draw your sample. In some cases, there is no list; you draw your sample based upon an explicit rule. For instance, when doing quota sampling of passers-by at the local mall, you do not have a per se, and the sampling frame is the population of people who pass by within the time frame of your study and the rule(s) you use to decide whom to select. [#] The sampling frame is what you have when you have checked out your research population (that is, all potential respondents), and have left the names and contact details of all of those from the research population who genuinely can become respondents, if they are willing.

Sampling model
A model for generalizing in which you identify your population, draw a fair sample and conduct your research, and finally generalize your results to other populations groups.

Sampling Unit
Either the element or grouping of elements selected at a sampling stage.[#] The units selected for sampling. A sampling unit may include several elements.

Sampling with replacement
Once an element has been included in the sample, it is returned to the population. A previously selected element can be selected again and therefore may appear in the sample more than once.

Sampling without replacement
Once an element has been included in the sample, it is removed from the population and cannot be selected a second time.

Sampling
The process by which you reduce the total number of possible respondents for a research project (the research population) to a number which is practically feasible and theoretically acceptable (the sample). [#] The process of selecting items from the population so that the sample characteristics can be generalized to the population. Sampling involves both design choice and sample size decisions.

Sampling-Non random
'Not random' sampling means that the principle of randomness has not been maintained in the selection of a sample. Often it involves structured sampling whereby the sample group is carefully matched to the overall population on key variables. 'Non-random sampling' is often convenient, or the only approach possible in the circumstances

Sampling-Random
The aim of random sampling is to combine chance (that everyone in the frame has the same chance of being chosen) with balance (that the chosen sample will be an accurate microcosm of the research population as a whole).

Scalar structure
Hierarchical pattern in a set of items in which harder or less frequently chosen items are chosen only if easier or more frequently chosen items are also chosen by most respondents.

Scale
A group of related measures of a variable. The items in a scale are arranged in some order of intensity or importance. A scale differs from an index in that the items in an index need not be in a particular order, and each item usually has the same weight or importance. [#] A tool or mechanism by which individuals, events , or objects are distinguish on the variables of interest in the some meaningful way.

Scaling
The branch of measurement that involves the construction of an instrument that associates qualitative construct with quantitative metric units.

Scatter diagram
A graphical presentation of the relationship between two quantitative variables. The independent variable is shown on the horizontal axis and the dependent variable is shown on the vertical axis.

Scattergram
Graphic presentation of an association in which each point indicates the two scores on an individual.

Scenario writing
A qualitative forecasting method that consists of developing a conceptual scenario of the future based on a well-defined set of assumptions.

Scientific Investigation
A step-by-step, logical, organized and rigorous effort to solve problems.

Search Engine
Software program designed to search and locate information through “keywords”, typically in documents on the world wide web.

Secondary analysis
Analysis that makes use of already existing data sources.

Secondary Data
That have already been gathered by researchers, data published in statistical and other journals, and information available from any published or unpublished source available either within or outside the organized, all of which might be useful to the researcher.

Secondary source
A primary source is that which provides the initial basic data set under discussion, while a secondary source is one which offers further analysis or commentary on the data. For example, the primary source for demographic data in the UK is likely to be the publications of the Office of Population and Census Studies - OPCS - while there are many secondary sources which make use of OPCS output. Generally it is better, if you can, to make reference to primary sources.

Selection Bias
A bias in the way the experimental and or comparison groups are selected, resulting in pre-existing differences between the groups that may serve as confounding factors**.**

Selection Effects
The threat to internal validity that is a function of improper or unmatched selection of subjects for the experimental and control groups.

Selection threat <<< selection bias

Selection
Group threat to internal validity in which difference observed between groups at the end of the study existed prior to the intervention because of the way members were sorted into groups.

Selection-by-time interaction
Group internal validity threat in which subject with different likelihoods of experiencing time –related changes (for example, maturation or history) are placed into different groups.

Selection-history threat
A threat to internal validity that arises from any differential rates of normal growth between pretest and posttest for the groups.

Selection-instrumentation
A threat to internal validity that results from differential changes in the test used for each group from pretest to posttest.

Selection-maturation threat
A threat to internal validity that arises from any differential rate of normal growth between pretest and posttest for the groups.

Selection-mortality
A threat to internal validity that arises when there is differential nonrandom dropout between pretest and posttest.

Selection-regression
A threat to internal validity that occurs when there are different rates of regression to the mean in the groups.

Selection-testing threat
A threat to internal validity that occurs when a differential effect of taking the pretest exists between groups on the posttest.

Selective coding
Systematic coding with respect to a previously developed core concept.

Semantic differential
A scaling method in which an object is assessed by the respondent on a set of bipolar adjective pairs.

Semantic Differential Scale
Usually a seven-point scale with bipolar attributes indicated at its extremes.

Separate Pre-Post Samples
A design in which the people who receive the pretest are not the same as the people who take the posttest.

Sequential explanatory design
This design "is characterized by the collection and analysis of quantitative data followed by the collection and analysis of qualitative data. Priority is typically given to the quantitative data, and the two methods are integrated during the interpretation phase of the study." [#] This design "is characterized by an initial phase of qualitative data collection and analysis, followed by a phase of quantitative data collection and analysis. Therefore, the priority is given to the qualitative aspects of the study.

Sequential Mixed Method Design
A design in which one type of data (e.g. QUAN) provides a basis for the collection of another type of data (e.g. QUAL). It answers one type of question (QUAL or QUAN) by

collecting and analyzing two types of data (QUAL and QUAN). Inferences are based on the analysis of both types of data. This term subsumes “sequential study, “two-phase design ,” “sequential QUAL-QUAN Analysis” and “sequential QUAN-QUAL analysis”.

Serial correlation
Assumption made in the regression analysis of a time series that the residuals or differences between estimated and actual values will be uncorrelated; such correlation is called serial correlation of the errors and requires special care in the analysis. [#] Same as auto-correlation

Setting
Experimental arrangement of the study or, more broadly, the larger social context in which the study takes place.

Shadow prices
Estimated monetary value of program resources that are otherwise unpriced (for example, volunteer time), based on estimated value in the marketplace.

Sign test
A non-parametric statistical test for identifying differences between two populations based on the analysis of nominal data.

Simple linear regression
Regression analysis involving one independent variable and one dependent variable in which the relationship between the variables is approximated by a straight line.

Simple random sampling bell curve
The histogram or bar char graph describing the frequency of each possible measurement response.

Simple random sampling
A method of sampling that involves drawing a sample from a population so that every possible sample has an equal probability of being selected. [#] Arability sampling design in which every single element in the population has a known and equal chance of being selected as a subject. [#] Finite population : a sample selected such that each possible sample of size n has the same probability of being selected. Infinite population : a sample selected such that each element comes from the same population and the elements are selected independently.

Simulation
A model - building technique for assessing the possible effects of changes that might be introduction in a system.

Single-Blind Design
Typically, a study design in which the investigator, but not the participant, knows the identity of the treatment assignment. Occasionally the participant, but not the investigator, knows the assignment.

Single-factor experiment
An experiment involving only one factor with k populations or treatments.

Single-group threat
A threat to internal validity that occurs in a study that uses only a single program or treatment group and no comparison or control.

Single-Masked Design: >>> **Single-Blind Design**.

Single-option variable
A question response list from which the respondent can check only one response.

Single-subject design
Also called *n* –l design usually a multiple-intervention design applied to a single subject.

Site Visit
A visit by agency officials, representatives, or consultants to the location of a research activity to assess the adequacy of IRB protection of human participants or the capability of personnel to conduct the research.

Skepticism
Attitude of doubting and challenging assertions.

Skewness
Degree of departure from symmetry (that is, one side or tails of the distribution is longer than the other). If the longer tail is to the right, it is called positive skew; to the left, negative skew.

Slope
In regression analysis, the angle of the best, fitting line, that is, how many units on the vertical axis the line rises or falls for each unit on the horizontal axis; commonly symbolized by the letter *b. [#]* The change in y for a change in x of one unit.

Smoothing constant
A parameter of the exponential smoothing model that provides the weight given to the most recent time series value in the calculation of the of the forecast value.

Snowball Sample
A non-probability sample that is created by using members of the group of interest to

identify other members of the group (for example, asking a participant at the end of an interview for suggestions about who else to interview).

Snowball sampling
A sampling method in which you sample participants based upon referral from prior participants.

Social area analysis
Community description usually based on archival records and used in needs assessment.

Social Desirability
The respondents' need to give socially or culturally acceptable responses to the questions posed by the researcher even if they are not true.

Social discount rate
Discount rate used in adjusting future returns to social programs, usually lower than the prevailing private investment rate of return.

Social Experimentation
Systematic manipulation of, or experimentation in, social or economic systems; used in planning public policy.

Social impact assessment (SIA)
Evaluation of all possible future costs and benefits of one or more intervention plans.

Social indicators
Regular reports on the psychological and social well-being of the population similar to what economic indicators such as unemployment rates do for economic well-being.

Social significance
In contrast to statistical significance, the societal value or importance placed on a study or its outcome.

Social threats to internal validity
Threats to internal validity that arise because social research is conducted in real-world human contexts where people will react to not only what effects them, but also to what is happening to others around them.

Sociometry
Measurement approach that described a person's social relationships from the number of "choices" of that person made by others.

Soft data
Data such as people's ideas and opinions. A characteristic of qualitative research.

Software
Technology that is capable of designing programs to meet the different computing needs of individuals and companies.

Solomon Four-Group Design
The experimental design that sets up two experimental group and two control groups, subjecting one experimental group and one control group to both the pre test and the other experimental group and control group to only the post test. [#] This design has four groups. Two pf the groups receive the treatment and two do not. Furthermore, one of the treatment groups and one of the controls receive a pretest and the other two do not. By explicitly including testing as a factor in the design, you can assess experimentally whether a testing threat is operating.

Spearman rank-correlation coefficient
A correlation measure based on rank-ordered data for two variables.

Specification error
In regression analysis, omission of an important causal variable; can lead to mis-estimation of the relationships among variables included in the analysis.

Split-Half Reliability
Coefficient between one half of the items measuring a concept and the other half.

Spontaneous remission
Apparent natural improvement of control subjects that may be due in part to compensatory contamination, that is, their acquisition of unreported treatment.

Spuriousness
Two variables associated because both are caused by another variable.

Stability of a Measure
The ability of the measure to repeat the same over time with low vulnerability to changes in the situation.

Stakeholders
People with an interest (stake) in the research. Examples are subjects of the research, including service users and carers, researchers, agency staff, funding bodies and commissioners of research. Politicians and policy makers are also increasingly research stakeholders.

Standard deviation (SD)
Measure of variability; a type of weighted average of distances from the mean of all the observations. [#] A measure of dispersion for parametric data; the square root of the variance. [#] A measure of variability for a data set, found by taking the positive square root of the variance. [#] The spread or variability of the scores around their average in a single sample. [#] The square root of the variance. The standard deviation and variance both measure dispersion, but because the standard deviation is measure in the same units as the original measure and the variance is measured in squared units, the standard deviation is usually the more directly interpretable and meaningful.

Standard error of the difference
A statistical estimate of the standard deviation of would obtain from the distribution of an infinite number of estimates of the difference between the means of two groups.

Standard error of the estimate
The square root of the mean square error, denoted by s. It is the estimated of standard deviation, the standard deviation of the error term E.

Standard error of the mean
Sampling variability estimate based on the standard deviation of the sample, which is divided by the square root of the sample size.

Standard error
The spread of the averages around the average of averages in a sampling distribution. [#] The standard deviation of a point estimator.

Standard normal probability distribution
A normal distribution with a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one.

Standard score (z)
Individual's score, minus the group mean, divided by the group's standard deviation.

Standard variable
In social science research, especially in survey analysis, there are a range of variables which are usually considered 'standard' or 'key', in the sense that some analysis is undertaken in relation to each of them. The list will change according to the specific research project, but may well include such items as age, gender, socio-economic group, ethnicity, employment, family background, housing.

Standardization
Arrangement of measurement procedures so that they will be identical (or nearly so) when applied to different subjects, at different times, or by different raters; also, in

experimentation, the reduction of human experimenter variability in treatment of subjects of use of fixed script.

Standardized residual
The value obtained by dividing a residual by its standard deviation.

Stapel Scale
A scale that measures both the direction and intensity of the attributes of a concept.

Statical Panel
A panel that consists of the sane group of people serving as subjects over an extended period of time for a research study.

Statical Regression
The threat to internal validity that results when various groups in the study have been selected on the basics extreme(very high or very low) scores on some important variables.

Statistic
A value that is estimated from data.

Statistical inference validity
Type of validity tested by inferential statistics, namely, the confidence that a sample finding is not due to chance.

Statistical inference
The process of using data obtained form a sample to make estimates or test hypothesis about the characteristics of a population.

Statistical power
The probability of correctly concluding that there is a treatment or program effect inyour data.

Statistical probability
Being able to draw a conclusion from a sample and generalising it to a wider population.

Statistical significance
Tests of statistical significance, of which the best known is probably the Chi-square, which is a measure of probability. Where a research sample has been used, it is important to know, whether the findings are valid or came about by chance. [#] In inferential statistics, the judgment that a finding was not due to chance. [#] The probability that difference between the outcomes of the control and experimental group are great enough that it is unlikely it is due solely to chance. The probability that the null hypothesis can be rejected at a predetermined significance level (0.05 or 0.01).

Statistical Tests
Researchers use statistical tests to make quantitative decisions about whether a study's data indicate a significant effect from the intervention and allow the researcher to reject the null hypothesis. That is, statistical tests show whether the differences between the outcomes of the control and experimental groups are great enough to be statistically significant. If differences are found to be statistically significant, it means that the probability (or likelihood) that these differences occurred solely due to chance is relatively low. Most researchers agree that a significance value of .05 or less (there is a 95% probability that the differences are real) sufficiently determines significance.

Statistics
Numerical summaries of observations, either descriptive or inferential. [#] The art and science of collecting, analyzing, presenting and interpreting data.

Stem-and-leaf display
An exploratory data analysis technique that simultaneously ranks quantitative data and provides insights into the shape of the distribution.

Stories
From a research viewpoint a story is a record of an event in a respondent's life told by the respondent from his/her own perspective in his/her own words.

Stratification
Categorization of elements having some common characteristic. The group of all elements having such a common characteristic is called a stratum, for example males or females.

Stratified random sampling
A method of sampling that involves dividing your population into homogeneous subgroups and then taking a simple random sampling in each group. [#] A probability sampling method in which the population is first divided into strata and a simple random sample is then taken from each stratum. [#] Probability sampling design that first divides the population into meaningful, non overlapping subsets and then randomly chooses the subjects from each subset. [#] Probability sampling that includes elements from each of the mutually exclusive strata within a population.

Stratified Sample
A probability sample that is determined by dividing the population into groups or strata defined by the presence of certain characteristics and then random sampling from each of the strata. This is a good way to make sure that a student sample is racially diverse (for instance). [#] A method of selecting a sample in which the population is first divided into strata and a simple random sample is then taken form each stratum.

Stratified sampling, disproportionate
A probability sampling technique in which each stratum's size is not proportionate to the stratum,s share of the population, allocation is usually based on variability of measures expected from the stratum, cost of sampling from a given stratum, and size of various strata.

Stratified sampling, proportionate
A probability sampling techniques in which each stratum,s size is proportionate to the stratum,s share of population; higher statistical efficiency than a simple random sample.

Stress index
An index used in multidimensional scaling that ranges from1 (worst fit) to 0 (perfect fit).

Structural equation modeling (SEM)
Uses analysis of covariance structures to explain causality among constructs.

Structural Variables
Factors related to the form and design of the organization such as the roles and positions, communication channels, control systems, reward systems, and span of control.

Structured interview
An IDI that often uses a detailed interview guide similar to a questionnaire to guide the question order; questions generally use an open-ended response strategy. [#] A data collection method in which an interviewer reads a standardized interview schedule to the respondent and records the answers. (Not to be confused with an in-depth interview.)

Structured Interviews
Interviews conducted by the researcher with a predetermined list of questions to be asked of the interview.

Structured Observational Studies
Studies in which the researcher observes and notes specific activities and behaviour that have been clearly delinked as o

Structured response formats
A response format that is predetermined prior to administration.

Structured response
Participant's response is limited to specific alternatives provided; a.k.a closed response.

Sub of squares
Sum of the squared deviations from the mean in calculations of variance or from the regression line in assessing its fit.

Subject
A single member of the sample. [#] An individual who is studied.

Subjective method
A method of assigning probabilities on the basis of judgment.

Subjectivist
The belief that there is no external reality and that the world as you see it is solely a creation of your own mind.

Suggestion
In social research, the effect on subjects of their beliefs about their situation.

Summated rating scale
Category of scale where participants agree or disagree with evaluation statements; the Likert scale is most known of this type of scale.

Summative evaluations
Evaluations that examine the effects or outcomes of some program or treatment.

Supergroup
A group interview involving up to 20 people.

Survey
A measurement process using a highly structured Interview ; employs a measurement tool called a questionnaire, measurement instrument, interview schedule. [#] A research design in which a sample of subjects is drawn from a population and studied (usually interviewed) to make inferences about the population. This design is often contrasted with the true experiment in which subjects are randomly assigned to conditions or treatments. [#] A study in which the same data are collected from all members of the sample using a highly structured questionnaire and analyzed using statistical tests

Survey via personal interview
A two-way communication initiated by an interviewer to obtain information from a participant; face to-face, phone, or internet.

Systematic Sample
A probability sample that is determined by selecting every 'nth' (5^{th}, 10^{th}, 50^{th}, etc.) person from a list of the entire population, after the first person has been randomly selected.

Switching-Replication design
A two-group design in two phases defined by three waves of measurement. The implementation of the treatment is repeated in both phases. In repetition of the treatment, the two groups switch roles; the original control group in phase 1 becomes the treatment group in phase 2; whereas the original treatment acts as the control. By the end of the study, all participants have received the treatment.

Symbolic interactionism
Theoretical perspective concerned with the meanings that things and events have for human beings and the production of these meanings in human interchange.

Symmetric matrix
A square table where the value for each numbered row and column is identical to the value for the same numbered column and row.

Symmetrical relationship
When two variables vary together but without causation.

Symmetry
In a frequency distribution, the degree of similarity of shape of the left and right sides of the distribution.

Syndicated data provider
Tracks the change of one or more measures over time, usually in a given industry.

Synergy
The process at the foundation of group interviewing that encourages members to react to and build on the contributions of others in the group.

Synopsis
A brief summary of the research study.

Systematic error
Error that results from bias; see also systematic variance.

Systematic observation
Data collection through observation that employs standardized procedures, trained observes, schedules for recording, and other devices for the observer that mirror the scientific procedures of other primary data methods.

Systematic random sample
A sampling method where you determine randomly where you want to start selecting I the sampling frame and then follow a rule to select every xth element in the sampling frame list (where the ordering of the list is assumed to be random).

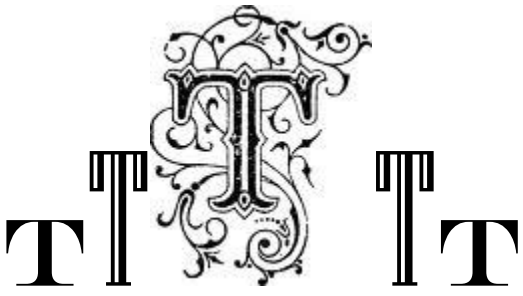
Systematic review
A summary of relevant literature that uses explicit methods to perform a thorough literature search and critical appraisal of individual studies and that uses appropriate statistical techniques to combine these valid studies.

Systematic sampling
A method of choosing a sample by randomly selecting the first element and then selecting every k th element thereafter. [#] A probability sample drawn by applying a

calculated skip interval to a sample frame; population (N) is divided by the desired sample (n) to obtain a skip interval (k). Using a random star between l and k, each kth element is chosen from the sample frame; usually treated as a simple random sample but statistically more efficient. [#] A probability sampling design that involves choosing every nth elements in the population for the sample.

Systematic sampling
Probability sampling technique in which every n^{th} element is sampled from an existing list of available elements.

Systematic variance
The variation that causes measurements to skew in one direction or other.



t distribution
A family of probability distributions that can be used to develop interval estimates of a population mean whenever the population standard deviation is unknown and the population has a normal or near-normal probability distribution.

Tabular review
Traditional approach to literature review that summarizes each study by a line in one or more tables.

Tabulations
A set of data which provide a count of the number of occasions on which a particular answer/response has been given across all of those respondents who tackled the question.

Tactics
Specifies, timed activities that execute a strategy.

Target population
The population about which inferences are made.

Target question
Measurement question that addresses the core investigative questions of a specific study; these can be structured or unstructured questions.

Target question, structured
A measurement question that presents the participant with a fixed set of categories per variable.

Target question, unstructured
Measurement question that present the participant with the context for participant-framed answer; a.k.a. open-ended question, free response question (nominal, ordinal, or ratio data).

Tau (T)
A measure of association that uses table marginal's to reduce prediction errors, with

measure from 0 to 1.0 reflecting percentage of errors estimates for prediction of one variable based on another variable.

Tau b (T_b)
A refinement of gamma for ordinal data that consider "tied" pairs, not only discordant and concordant (values from -1.0 to +1.0); used best on square tables 9 one of the most widely used measures for ordinal data).

Tau c (T_c)
A refinement of gamma for ordinal data that considered "tied" pairs, not only discordant and concordant pair (values from -1.0 to +1.0); used for any size table (one of the most widely used measures for ordinal data).

t-distribution
A normal distribution with more tail area than that in a Z normal distribution.

Technical report
A report written for an audience of researchers.

Technology
Any mechanism that transforms inputs to outputs.

Telephone focus group
A type of focused group where participants are connected to the moderator and each other by modern teleconferencing equipments; participants are often in separate teleconferencing facilities; may be remote-moderate or monitored.

Telephone interview
A study conducted wholly by telephone contact between participant and interviewer.

Telephone Interview
The information-gathering method by which the interviewer asks the interviewee over the telephone, rather than face , for information needed for the research.

Temporal precedence
One criterion for establishing a casual relationship that hold s that the cause must occur before the effect,

Tertiary sources
Aids to discover primary or secondary sources, such as indexes, bibliographies, and internet search engines; also may be an interpretation of a secondary source.

Test market
A controlled experiment conducted in a carefully chosen marketplace (e.g., Web site, store, town, or other geographic location) to measure an predict sales or profitability of a product.

Test reactivity
A time threat to internal validity that occu5rs when the observed change over time stems from the pretest rather than the experimental variable.

Test statistic
A graphical representation helpful in identifying the sample points of an experiment involving multiple steps.

Test unit
An alternative term for a subject within an experiment (a person, an animal, a machine, a geographic entity, an object, etc.).

Testibility
The ability to subjects the data collected to appropriate statical tests ,in order to substantiate or reject the hypotheses developed for the research study.

Testing Effects
The distorting effects on the experimental results (the post test scores) caused by the prior sensitization of the respondents to the instruments through the pre test.

Testing threat
A threat to internal validity that occurs when taking the pretest affects how participants do on the posttest.

Test-retest Reliability
A way of established the stability of measuring instrument by correlating the scores obtained through its administration to the same set of respondents at two different points in time.

Textual analysis
Used in analysis of secondary source data and also in qualitative research. It involves working on a text in depth, looking for keywords and concepts and making links between them. The term also extends to literature reviewing.Increasingly, much textual analysis is done using computer programs.

Thematic Apperception Test (TAT)
A projective test that requires the respondent to develop a story around a picture.

Thematic Apperception Test
A projective technique where participants are confronted with a picture (usually a photograph or drawing) and asked to describe how the person in the picture feels and thinks.

Theoretical
Pertaining to theory. Social research is theoretical, meaning that much of it is concerned

with developing, exploring, or testing the theories or ideas that social researchers have about how the world operates.

Theoretical Framework
A logically developed ,described, and explained network of associations among variables of interest to the research study.

Theoretical sampling
A nonprobability sampling process where conceptual or theoretical categories of participants develop during the interviewing process; additional participants are sought who will challenge emerging patterns.

Theoretical variable
Concept or construct as distinct from a variable that is measured.

Theory
A set of systematically interrelated concept, definitions, and propositions that are advanced to explain or predict phenomena (facts); the generalizations we make about variables and the relationships among variables.

Theory
A general explanation about a specific behavior or set of events that is based on known principles and serves to organize related events in a meaningful way. A theory is not as specific as a hypothesis**. [#]** Tentative or preliminary explanations of causal relationships.

Third-variable problem
An unobserved variable that accounts for a correlation between two variables.

Threat to conclusion validity
Any factor that can lead you to reach an incorrect conclusion about a relationship in your observations.

Threats to validity
Reasons your conclusion or inference might be wrong.

Time sampling
The process of selecting certain time points or time intervals to observe and record elements, acts, or conditions from a population of observable behaviors or conditions to represent the population as a whole; three types include time point sample, time-interval samples, and continuous real time samples.

Time series
Data for a variable at numerous time points, for example, the unemployment rate for each month for several years. [#] Many waves of measurements over time.

Time threats
Internal validity threats to within subjects designs; protected against by control groups. (See table 9-1 regarding the four time threats of history, maturation, instrumentation, (or measurement decay) and test reactivity).

Topic outline
Report planning format; uses key word or phrases rather than complete sentences to draft each report section.

Total survey error
The sum of all bias and errors from sampling and data collection of the total difference between the sampled survey estimate and the true or population value.

Tow-tailed test
A hypothesis test in which rejection of the null hypothesis occurs for values of the test statistic in either tails of the sampling distribution.

Traces
Physical records based either on wear or erosion or on leavings or accretions.

Trait
Personality characteristic or behavioral style.

Translation validity
A type of construct validity related to hoe well you translated the idea of your measure into its operationalization.

Treatment
In experiments, a treatment is what researchers do to the subjects in the experimental group, but not to those in the control group. A treatment is thus an independent variable. [#] The manipulation of the independent variable in experimental designs so as to determine its effects on a dependents variable of interest to the researcher.

Treatment levels
The arbitrary or natural grouping within the independent variable of an experiment.

Treatment
The experimental factors to which participants are exposed. [#] Different levels of a factor.

Tree diagram
A graphical representation helpful in identifying the sample points of an experiment involving multiple steps.

Trend survey
Longitudinal survey design involving a series of cross-sectional -surveys each based on a different sample.

Trends
Patterns in time series marked by longterm increases or decreases.

Triad
A group interview involving three people.

Trials
Repeated measures taken from the same subject or participant.

Triangulation
Research design that combines several qualititative with quantitative methods; most common are simultaneous QUAL/QUANT in single or QUANT-QUAL, sequential QUAL-QUANT-QUAL. [#] A multi-method or pluralistic approach, using different methods in order to focus on the research topic from different viewpoints and to produce a multi-faceted set of data. Also used to check the validity of findings from any one method. [#] Method of comparing observations from different times and sources to arrive at a correct analysis.

True experiment
Experimental design in which suspects are randomly assigned to two or more differently treated conditions.

True score theory
A theory that maintains that every measurement is an additive composite of two components: the true ability of the respondent and random error.

True score
That part of the observed score that reflects the construct of interest.

Truncation
A search protocol that allows a symbol (usually"?" or"*") to replace one or more characters or letters in a word or at the end of a word root.

t-test
A parametric test to determine the statistical significance between a sample distribution mean and population parameter; used when the population standard deviation is unknown and sample standard deviation is used as a proxy. [#] A statistical test established a significant mean difference in a variable between two groups. [#] A statistical test of the difference between the means of two groups, often a program and comparison group. The t-test is the simplest variation of the one-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA).

t-value
The estimate of the difference between the groups relative t the variability of the scores in the groups.

Two-group posttest-only randomized experiment
A research design in which two randomly assigned groups participate. Only one group receives the program and both groups receive a posttest.

Two-independent-sample tests
Parametric and nonparametric tests used when the measurements are taken from two samples that are unrelated (Z test, t-test, chi-square, etc.).

Two-related- sample tests
Parametric and nonparametric tests used when the measurements are taken from closely matched samples or phenomena are measured twice from the sample (t-test, McNemar test, etc.).

Two-stage design
A design in which exploration as a distinct stage precedes a descriptive or casual design.

Two-tailed hypothesis
A hypothesis that does not specify a direction, for example in a study on self-esteem, you do not predict whether your assisted-living program will have a positive or negative effect on the self-esteem of the respondents in your study.

Two-tailed test
A nondirectional test to reject the hypothesis that the sample statistic is either greater than or less than the population parameter.

Type II error
The error of accepting H_o when it is false.

Type I error
Error when one rejects a true null hypothesis (there is no difference); the beta(B); the alpha ( )value, called the level of significance, is the probability of rejecting the true null hypothesis. [#] When a test wrongly shows an effect or condition to be present (*e.g.* that a woman is pregnant when, in fact, she is not). When a researcher falsely rejects the null hypothesis **[#]** Error of rejecting the null hypothesis when it is true. **[#]** The error of rejecting H_o when it is true.

Type II Error
When a test wrongly shows an effect or condition to be absent (*e.g.* that a woman is not pregnant when, in fact, she is). When a researcher fails to reject the null hypothesis [#] Error of not rejecting the null hypothesis when it is false. [#] When one fails to reject a false null hypothesis; the beta (-) value is the probability of failing to reject the

false null hypothesis ; the power of the test 1-B and is the probability that will correctly reject the false null hypothesis.

Typology of Research Purposes

A systematic classification of types of purposes for conducting mixed methods research

Unbalanced rating scale
Has an unequal number of favorable and unfavorable response choices.

Unbalanced Rating Scale
An even-numbered scale that has to neutral point.

Unbiased Questions
Questions posed in accordance with the principles of wording and measurement, and the right questioning technique, so as to elicit the least biased responses.

Unbiasedness
A property of a point estimator when the expected value of the point estimator is equal to the population parameter it estimates.

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Unforced-choice rating scale
Provides participants with an opportunity to express no opinion when they are unable to make a choice among the alternatives offered.

Unidimentional scale
Instrument scale that seeks to measure only one attributes of the participant or object.

Unit effect
Pattern of preexisting differences across spatial units that accounts for discrepancy between analysis over time and analysis over space.

Unit of analysis
The entity that you are analyzing in your analysis: for example individuals, groups,or social interactions.

Unit of analysis
The level of aggregation of the data collected during data analysis.

Univariate Analysis
Studying the distribution of cases of one variable only--for example, studying the ages of welfare recipients but not considering their gender, ethnicity, and so on.

Univariate statistics
Descriptive statistics for one variable.

Unobtrusive measures
A set of observational approaches that encourage creative and imaginative forms of indirect observation, archival searches and variations on simple and contrive observation, including physical traces observation (erosion and accretion).
[#] Measurement of the data gathered from sources other than people ,such as examination of birth and death records or count of the number of cigarette burns in the ashtray. [#] Methods used to collect data without interfering in the lives of the respondents.

Unobtrusive
With respect to qualitative research, unobtrusive observation involves disguised entry and participation without the knowledge of the subjects that they are under scientific scrutiny.

Unrestricted Probability Sampling >>>Simple Random Sampling.

Unsolicited proposal
A suggestion by a contract researcher for research that might be done.

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Unstructured interview
A customized IDI with no specific questions or order of topics to be discussed; usually starts with a participant narrative.

Unstructured interviewing
An interviewing method that uses no predetermined interview protocol or survey and where the interview questions emerge and evolve as the interview proceeds.

Unstructured Interviews
Interviews conducted with the primary purpose of identified some important issues relevant to the problems situation ,without prior preparation of a planned or predetermined sequence of questions.

Unstructured observational studies
Studies in which the researcher observes and makes notes of almost all activities and behaviour that occur in the situation without predetermine what particular variables will be of specific interest to the study.

Unstructured response formats
A response format that is not predetermined and allows the respondent or interviewer to determine. An open-ended question is a type of unstructured response format.

Unstructured response
Where participant's response is limited only by space, layout, instructions, or time; usually free response or fill-in response strategies.

User-involvement in research
The politicization of service-users as active participants in service design and delivery, rather than passive recipients, has extended to research activities. User involvement in research situates users as active stakeholders in the research process and involvement may be on a range from responsibility for the design, delivery and reporting of research to inclusion as a key stakeholder group. User-involvement impacts on methodologies, which questions are asked, the way they are asked who asks them and what happens to the answers. (>>> Emancipatory Research)

Utilitarianism
Ethical approach that seeks a rational balancing of costs and benefits of behaviors.

Utility score
A score in conjoint analysis used to represent each aspect of a product or service in a participant's overall preference ratings.

Utilization
Stage of evaluative research that gauges the exter to which the research report is used and provides guidance for better dissemination of evaluation results.

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Validity
A term to describe a measurement instrument or test that measures what it is supposed to measure; the extent to which a measure is free of systematic error. For example, a bathroom scale provides a reliable measure cannot give a valid measure of height. [#]A characteristics of measurement concerned with the extent that a test measures what the researcher actually wishes to measure; and that differences found with a measurement tool reflect true differences among participants drawn from a population. [#]Concerns the extent to which your research findings can be said to be accurate and reliable, and the extent to which the conclusions are warranted. [#]Evidence that the instrument ,technique, or process used to measure a concept does indeed measures the intended concept. [#]Extent to which a measure reflects the intended phenomenon (for example, construct, Criterion, or content domain); more generally the truth value of an assertion. [#]The best available approximation of the truth of a given proposition, inference, or conclusion. [#]

Validity [Face]
At face value, does the measure seem valid?

Validity [Internal]
Does a study's confusions about causal relationships agree with what is actually true?

Validity coefficient
Estimate of the agreement of the measure being vasidated with a criterion (criterion validity) or a measure thought to reflect the target construct (convergent type construct validity).

Validity [Construct]
Does the measure of a given concept relate to a measure of another theoretically associated concept?

***V*alidity [Criterion]**
Is the measure associated with expected behaviors?

Validity [Content]
Does the measure cover diverse meanings of the concept?

Validity, construct
The degree to which a researcher instrument is able to provide evidence based on theory.

Validity, content
The extent to which measurement scales provide adequate coverage of the investigative questions.

Validity, criterion-related
The success of measurement scale for prediction or estimation; types are predictive and concurrent.

Variability
Term for measures of spread or dispersion within a data set. [#] In descriptive statistics, the dispersion of individuals scores from each other (for example, standard deviation).

Variable (research variable)
A characteristic, trait, or attribute that is measured; a symbol to which values are assigned; includes several different types; continuous, control, decision, dependent, dichotomous, discrete, dummy, extraneous, independent, intervening, and moderating variables.

Variable section procedures
Methods to select a subset of the independent variables for a regression model.

Variable
Any characteristic or trait that can vary from one person to another (race, sex, academic major) or for one person over time (age, political beliefs). [#] Any entity that can take on different values. For instance, age can be considered a variable because age can take different values for different people at different times. [#] Any factor which may be relevant to a research study. In a survey, for example, you may choose to analyse data by the age and gender of respondents. 'age' and 'gender' are variables. [#] Anything that can take on differing or varying values. [#] Measure or indicator thought to represent an underlying construe or concept and produced by an operational definition of the construct or concept.

Variance
A measure of score dispersion about the mean; calculated as the squared deviation scores from the data distribution, s mean; greater the dispersion of scores, the greater the variance in the data set. [#] A measure of the spread of scores in a distribution of scores, that is, a measure of dispersion. The larger the variance, the further the individual cases are from the mean. The smaller the variance, the closer the individual scores are to the mean. [#] A measure of variability of a data set, based on the squared deviations of the data values about the mean. It is also a measure of the variability, of dispersion, of a random variable. [#] Indicates the dispersion of a variable in the data set, and is obtained by subtracting the mean from each of the observations, squaring the results, summing them ,and dividing the total by the number of observations. [#] The

spread of the scores around the mean of a distribution. Specifically, the variance is the sum of the squared deviations from the mean divided by the number of observations minus 1.

Verbal versus nonverbal measurement

The dimension of measurement that parates observations of verbal communication (for example, self-report of ratings of speed behavior) from observations of other kinds.

Videoconferencing focus group

A type of focus group where researchers use the videoconference facilities of a firm to connect participants with moderators and observes; unlike telephone focused groups, participants can see each other; can be remotely moderated, and in some facilities can be simultaneously monitored by client observes via Internet technology.

Virtual test market

A test of product using a computer simulation of an interactive shopping experience.

Visitors from another planet

A projective technique (imagination exercise) where participants are asked to assume that they are aliens and are confronting the product for the first time; they then describe their reactions, questions, and attitudes about purchase or retrial.

Visual aids

presentation tools used to facilitate understanding of content (e.g., chalkboard, whiteboards, handouts, flip chart, overhead transparencies, slides, computer-drawn visuals, computer animation).

Vocational filter

Phenomenon of people removing themselves from desirable career paths due to math avoidance.

Voice recognition

Computer systems programmed to record verbal answers to questions.

Voluntary Participation

The principle that study participants choose to participate of their own free will, rather than being coerced or forced to participate. For IRB purposes, this is a key part of your study proposal; you must demonstrate that participants will be participating voluntarily for a study to be approved by the IRB. [#] For ethical reasons, researchers must ensure that study participants are taking part in a study voluntarily and are nit coerced.

Weak inference

Conclusion of causality based on the regularity theory of causation. Involves finding unconfounded covariation between the variables in question that is consistent with a model: equally good-fitting alternative models are not ruled out.

Web site

Site accessible on the Internet or Internet, created by individuals and organizations for the purpose of sharing information.

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Web-based questionnaire

A measurement instrument both delivered and collected via the Internet; data processing is ongoing. Two options currently exists; proprietary solutions offered through research firms and off-the-shelf software for researcher who possess the necessary knowledge and skills; a.k.a. online survey, online questionnaire, Internet survey.

Web-enabled test market

Test of product using online distribution.

Weighted mean

The mean for a data set obtained by assigning each data value a weight that reflects its importance with the set.

Weighted moving average

A method of forecasting or smoothing a time series by computer a weighted average of past data values. The sum of the weights must equal one.

Weighting

Stratifying your sampling to achieve an outcome which is typical of the research population can result in some of the strata being too small for tabular or statistical presentation. For example, carers stratified by gender may give a very small group of males. In this instance you may choose to increase the size of the male stratum solely

in order to get a viable number. This is weighting your sample. In the same way you may want to weight clusters.

White noise

In time series analysis the residuals between the estimated and actual values that have no correlation among themselves at any lag.

Wilcoxon signed-rank test

A non-parametric statistical test for identifying differences between tow populations based on the analysis of two matched or paired samples.

Within subjects design

Experimental design in which the change in subjects from before to after the manipulation measures the treatment effect.

Within-Design Consistency

The consistency of the procedures of the study from which the inferences emerged

Within-participants Design

A research design in which each participant experiences, at different times, all levels of the independent variable (or both the experimental and control treatment). Thus, each participant is tested once in each condition

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Word association

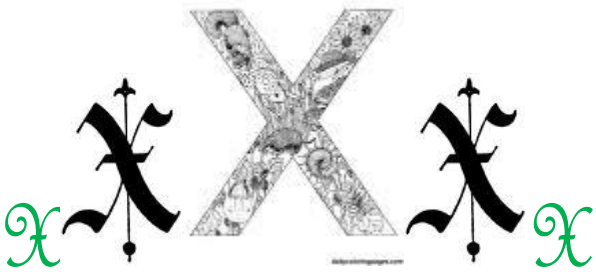
A projective method of identifying respondents attitudes and feelings by asking them to associate a specified word with the first thing that comes to their mind.

Word or picture association

A projective technique where participants are asked to match images, experiences, emotions, products and services, and even people and places to whatever is being studied.

World wide web (The Web)

A mass market means of communition, the web is a collection of standards and protocols used to access information available on the internet.



X Symbol used in design diagrams to represent presence of an experimental manipulation.

X chart

A control chart used when the output of a process is measured in terms of the mean value of a variable such as a length, weight, temperature, and so on.

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Yahoo
An acronym for ***y****et* ***a****nother* ***h****ierarchically* ***o****fficious* ***o****racle*, a worldwide directory of Web sites developed in 1994 by two Stanford University engineering students to organize Web content in a hierarchical system of subject categories. *Yahoo!* also provides other Web-based services (news, weather, travel, e-mail, shopping, games, etc.). It uses a smaller database than most other Web search engines, but searches in *Yahoo!* usually have high precision because the Web sites it lists are selected by human beings rather than robot software. Jonathan Swift coined the term "yahoo" in *Gulliver's Travels* (1726) to refer to an imaginary race of coarse, brutish creatures in human form. Mark Twain later applied it to any boorish person.

Yapp binding
A form of limp or semi-limp leather binding with rounded corners and bent-in edges that overlap the sections, sometimes by as much as half the thickness of the text block, named after William Yapp, the 19th-century bookseller who designed the style for pocket bibles sold in England (see this example). Geoffrey Glaister notes in *Encyclopedia of the Book* (Oak Knoll/British Library, 1996) that a similar style of binding with tooled edges was used in the mid-16th century.

Yearbook
An annual documentary, historical, or memorial compendium of facts, photographs, statistics, etc., about the events of the preceding year, often limited to a specific country, institution, discipline, or subject . Optional yearbooks are offered by some publishers of general encyclopedias. Most libraries place yearbooks on continuation order and shelve them in the reference collection. Yearbooks of historical significance may be stored in archives or special collections.

Yellow press
A popular name for newspapers and periodicals of the early 20th century that published news stories of a vulgarly sensational nature, comparable to the modern tabloid.

z-score

A value found by dividing the deviation bout the mean by the standard deviation s. a z-score is referred to as a standers value and denotes the number of standard deviation a data value x is form the mean.

Z distribution

The normal distribution of measurements assumed for comparison.

Z score >>> standard score.

Z test

A parametric test to determine the statistical significance between a sample distribution mean and a population parameter; employs the Z distribution.

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